

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE



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1931

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November, 1931

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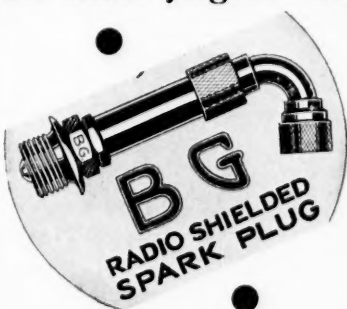
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In the files of the Marine Corps Association at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps the following numbers of the Marine Corps Gazette are missing:

September, 1916.	September, 1918.
March, 1917.	June, 1921.
December, 1916.	September, 1925.

The Association will be pleased to receive any of the above mentioned numbers of the Gazette which members may have in their possession and desire to contribute to the Association to complete the files.

Communications regarding this subject are requested by the Editor, Marine Corps Gazette, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

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OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION—"The Association is formed to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science among its members; to provide for the improvement of their professional attainments; to foster the spirit and preserve the traditions of the United States Marine Corps; and to increase the efficiency of its members."—Section 2, Article 1, of the Constitution.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP—Active membership open to officers of the United States Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve and to former officers of honorable service with annual dues of \$3.00. Associate membership, with annual dues of \$2.00, open to officers of the Army, Navy and Organized Militia and to those in civil life who are interested in the aims of the Association. Honorary members shall be elected by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

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CONTRIBUTIONS—The GAZETTE desires articles on any subject of interest to the Marine Corps. Articles accepted will be paid for at the GAZETTE'S authorized rates. Non-members of the Association as well as members may submit articles. In accepting articles for publication, the GAZETTE reserves the right to revise or rearrange articles where necessary.

All communications for the Marine Corps Association and THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, and check made payable to the same.

The Marine Corps Gazette

Washington, D. C.

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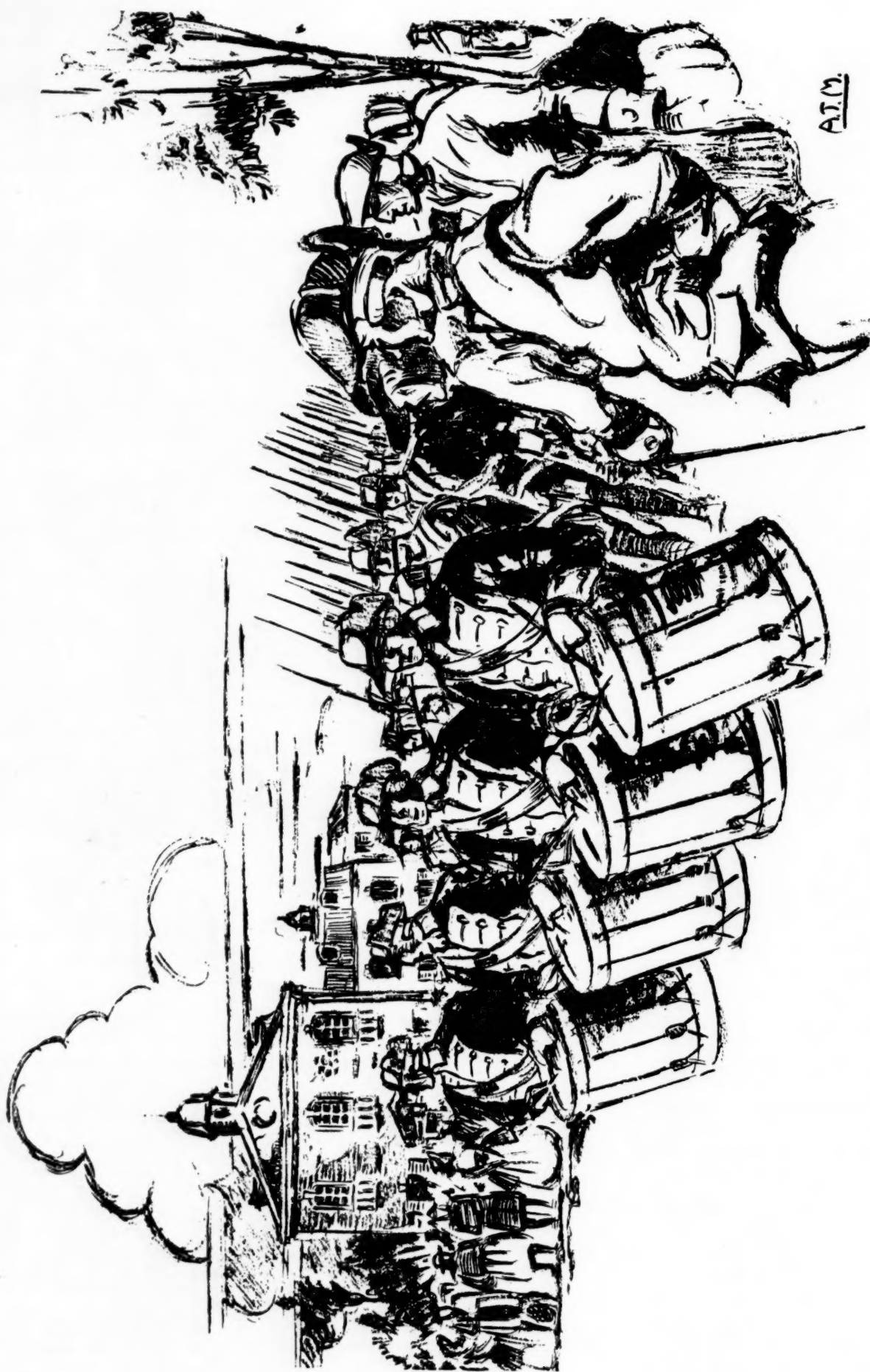
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THE MARINES MARCH PAST

Major Nicholas' Battalion of Continental Marines Marching Past Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in the Early Days of the Revolution

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Vol. XVI.

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The Marines March Past

By Brigadier General Dion Williams, U.S.M.C.



Marine Recruiting Party in Front of Tun Tavern, 1775

IN 1760 the British North American Colonies stretched along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida and reached as far inland as explorations had made the country known, the boundaries being vague and poorly defined by royal grant or charter. These colonies drew certain vital supplies and many luxuries from the mother country and in exchange therefor sent to Europe valuable products of their own husbandry and industry.

The forefathers of the citizens of these colonies had in many instances left the homeland to seek in the new and unknown territory in North America freedom from political and religious oppression and from the bigotry and avarice of the monarchical regimes that then prevailed in the old countries.

The rich trade with the colonies offered a fine chance for the tax collectors at home to pay for their

wars and political misadventures and numerous misunderstandings arose between the home governments in England and the local governments of the colonies. On the one hand the colonies believed that it was their due and inalienable right to preserve to themselves a high degree of self government, while on the other hand the British home governments with short-sighted understanding of the situation that prevailed overseas in the colonies, sought to impress upon them a government of officials appointed by the Crown and to collect all the taxes possible regardless of the economical effect upon the American colonies.

The Greenville program of 1764, by which the British prime minister sought to gain complete control over the affairs of the colonies by severe commercial, military, and financial measures, aroused resentment in the colonies and paved the way to open

revolt against the mother country. The Acts of Trade which imposed many unnecessary restrictions upon the trade and commerce of the colonies were to be more strictly enforced and collectors of customs were to be appointed from England; a standing army of ten thousand men was to be maintained in the colonies and a large proportion of the expense thereof was to be paid from the colonial treasuries; extra duties were to be levied upon coffee, wines, silks, calicoes and other commodities, all of which must be obtained from England. These duties and taxes were not sufficient to meet the military requirements and other expenses and new taxes were imposed. The stamp tax on all legal documents and on newspapers and periodicals, and the famous tea duty were samples of these extra taxes which bore heavily upon the colonies and threatened the welfare of their citizens.

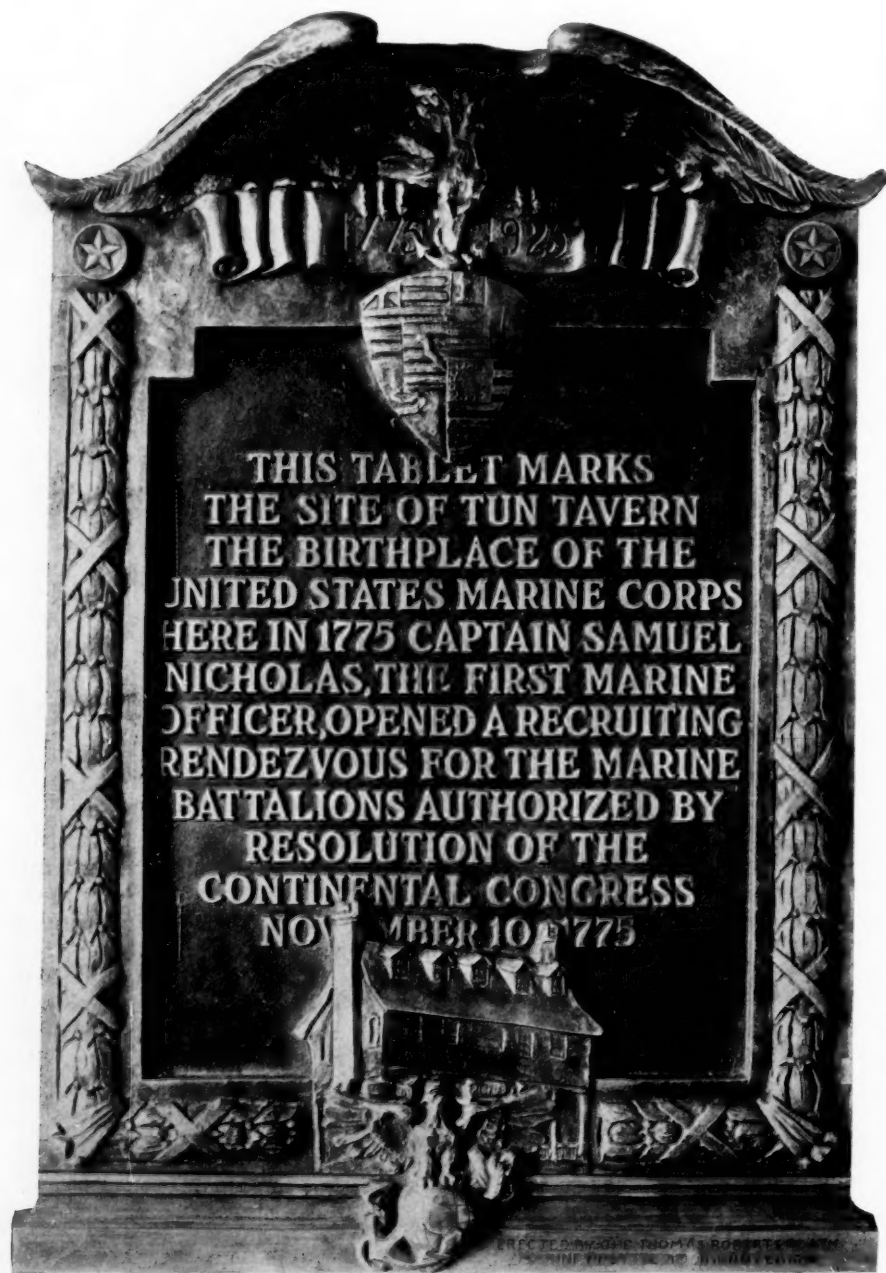
The stamp act was repealed owing to the strenuous objection of the colonies, but in 1767 the Townshend Acts added more taxes and more alien agents and machinery for the collection thereof. This act increased the revenues of the colonies but the opposition in the colonies to "taxation without representation" and "government by the Bloody-backs," the latter epithet referring to the red coats of the British soldiers with which the colonial governors from England sought to enforce the tax collections.

Active opposition increased and in December, 1773, the historic "Boston tea party" occurred, a band of citizens disguised as Indians boarding British ships in the harbor and seizing about a hundred thousand dollars worth of tea from the cargoes and throwing it into the harbor. This act greatly irritated the British government and as a result the port of Boston was closed to commerce, town meetings were prohibited and a military regime put in force under the British General Gage, who was directed by the home government to supersede the colonial governor.

These acts of severity aroused all of the thirteen colonies and in September, 1774, the Continental Congress met at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, with delegates from the thirteen colonies, to discuss means of meeting the oppression that threatened the life of the colonies as political entities. George Washington, Patrick Henry and Richard Lee came from Virginia; John Adams and Samuel Adams were there from Massachusetts; James Galloway and John Dickinson represented Pennsylvania; John Jay and Philip Livingston were from New York; Roger Sherman held his appointment from Connecticut, and Gadsden and the Rutledges came from afar in the Carolinas, and many others, fifty-six in all, took part in the debates upon ways and means to meet the crisis.

This first American Congress sent a petition to the King, addressed open letters to the people of England, of Canada, and of the thirteen American Colonies. In an effort to coerce the British Parliament to repeal the so-called "Intolerable Acts" the Congress adopted an agreement under the name of the American Association to suspend all trade with Great Britain until justice was done. The congress then adjourned to meet in May, 1775.

But before the congress could reconvene actual hostilities broke out in Massachusetts. The "Committee of Public Safety and Supply" had been collecting arms and ammunition to be ready to resist military moves by the British soldiers under General



Bronze Tablet Unveiled at Philadelphia November 10, 1925



Marine of 1776

Gage. On the night of April 18, 1775, the British general decided to send a force of British Soldiers and Marines to Concord to seize the military supplies reported to be there and arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams who had taken refuge with friends at Lexington.

The patriots in Boston discovered this proposed troop movement and sent Paul Revere to warn the patriots on the route that was to be followed by the British troops. "The midnight ride of Paul Revere" is still famous in the school histories, at least it is if the misguided pasifists have not succeeded in deleting it from these guides for the young idea for fear it may tend to warlike thoughts.

The British forces composed of soldiers from the Welsh Fusileers and Marines from the British ships in the

harbor, all under command of the senior officer present, Major Pitcairn, Royal Marines, formed up in the dark and marched out of Boston to carry out their stated mission of seizing the patriot war materials and arresting John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who had preached resistance to the British decrees and were far too popular with the colonists. All along the route from Boston to Lexington they were watched by patriotic observers while the volunteers warned by Paul Revere silently gathered to meet the approaching foe.

Dawn came and revealed the motley collection of patriots armed with shot-guns, muskets and what-not drawn up athwart the line of the British advance on the village green at Lexington; seventy minutemen under command of Captain Parker fired with the spirit of patriotism and independence daring to meet a far greater number of trained British veterans of the wars in Europe. The British column halted and their leader, Major Pitcairn, Royal Marines, rode forward and shouted, "Lay down your arms, ye Rebels, and disperse."

Some patriot minuteman, with nerves over-tense, fired a shot, "the shot that was heard around the world," and then came a volley from the red-coated companies and a few scattered shots from the minutemen. Several of the minutemen lay dead on the village green as the troops under Pitcairn marched on to Concord. But as the British column advanced, in close order and careless contempt of the patriotic minutemen, shot after shot came from the stone walls and hedges along the roadway and at Concord bridge the

British commander evidently considered "discretion the better part of valor" and turned back to the safety of the garrison at Boston. All along the 15 miles of roadway from Concord to the environs of Boston the colonial minutemen gathered from far and near and poured in a fire upon the retreating British who finally reached safety in Boston with a loss of 273 officers and enlisted men killed and wounded, while the loss to the colonial minutemen was only about one fourth of that number. From the surrounding country the colonists gathered upon Boston until nearly twenty thousand of them held Gage's British force besieged under the protection of the guns of the British fleet.

The British government, now seriously alarmed by the news from Boston and other American cities, sent additional troops under General Clinton, and General Burgoyne to aid Gage in lifting the siege. On June 17, 1775, occurred the Battle of Bunker Hill, in which a much superior force of British soldiers and Marines carried Bunker Hill by assault after repeated attempts against the colonial defenders under the command of Colonel William Prescott. In this severe engagement the British lost over a thousand and the patriotic army lost half that number, but although it ended in victory for the British the battle raised the esprit of the Americans immensely for it showed that the raw levies from the colonies could stand on equal terms in the battle line with the trained regulars of Great Britain.

A month after Lexington and a month prior to



MAJOR SAMUEL NICHOLAS
Senior Marine Officer of the Revolution



Marine Officer 1805

Bunker Hill the Continental Congress was reassembled at Philadelphia and the most important tasks before it were the provisions of financial aid for the colonies and the raising of armed forces to support the cause of the colonies in their struggle for the establishment of their rights. The other colonies rushed to the support of Massachusetts and the issue was squarely joined in war; there appeared no other means to settle the question than by the arbitrament of arms.

Though at this time there was little talk of actual political separation from the mother country and the establishment of a new nation the colonies, as represented by their Congress, were determined to force a decision in the quarrel which would protect their property from confiscatory taxation and recognize their rights to local self government.

The British government having demonstrated its intention to rule the colonies by a despotic military regime it became evident to the Congress that it would require a colonial military and naval establishment, or as it came to be styled in the debates, a "Continental Army and Navy," to meet the British land and sea forces that were rapidly occupying the principal ports and cities of the American colonies.

On June 14, 1775, the congress by unanimous vote elected George Washington as "General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United Colonies and all forces now raised or to be raised by them." On July 6, 1775, the congress issued what may be properly termed a declaration of war against Great Britain and supported it with a statement of the situation, in the following spirited terms: "We are reduced to the alternative of choosing between an unconditional surrender to the tyranny of unreasonable ministers of the Crown or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. In defense of the freedom which is our birthright we have taken up arms; we shall lay them down when hostility on the part of our aggressors shall cease."

The British Navy now began a series of aggressions against American ships and ports which showed the colonists that a naval force would be a first requisite if a successful opposition to Britain were to be made practicable. The several colonies had authorized certain privateers to take the sea and operate against British naval and commercial shipping, but it soon became evident that a centrally controlled Colonial force on land and sea must be established and organized.

The debate in the Continental Congress waxed eloquent; the fiery Patrick Henry demanded "liberty or death;" the stately Thomas Jefferson counselled a

moderate course; General George Washington disclaimed any design for separation from Great Britain; Jay and Livingston were occupied with means of raising the necessary financial sinews of war; but events were rapidly shaping the destinies of the United Colonies and paving the way for the ultimate formation of the United States of America.

The British naval ships were capturing colonial merchant vessels and confiscating the cargoes, thus shutting off the trade routes between the colonies and overseas ports and bringing ruin to the merchants of the colonies. Such a threat had to be met and on November 10, 1775, the following resolution was passed by the Continental Congress:

"That two battalions of Marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; and that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war between Great Britain and the Colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second battalions of American Marines, and that they be considered as part of the number which the Continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of."

This date, November 10, 1775, has come to be accepted as the "Birthday of the Marine Corps," for although there were privateers and fighting ships fitted out by the several colonial governments prior to this date and these ships carried marines in their crews, this is the first record of official authorization by the central governing body of the United American Colonies.

At this time the Royal Marines furnished guards for the naval ships of Great Britain and they formed an important part of the crews of these ships, the British Marines had been employed at various points in the colonies, notably at the battles of Lexington and



LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN WHARTON
Commandant of the Marine Corps 1804-1818

Bunker Hill, so it was quite natural that the colonists should establish Marines as an important part of the crews of the fighting ships for which provision was made by the same Congress that authorized the two battalions of Marines.

There was some discussion as to where these "Marines" should come from, some advocating that they should be detailed from the land forces under General Washington's command around Boston, and others that they should be raised at other points by original enlistments "for the period of the war." The latter view held and soon the recruiting of the Marines began at Philadelphia, which was natural since there sat the congress which had authorized them.

On November 28, 1775, Samuel Nicholas received a commission as "Captain of Marines" signed by John Hancock, and shortly thereafter additional marine officers were commissioned. Earlier in November, 1775, Samuel Nicholas had been appointed "Captain of Marines for the Alfred," one of the early colonial war vessels.

Recruiting headquarters for raising a battalion of Marines were established at Tun Tavern which stood near the waterfront of the city of Philadelphia and this we have come to regard as the "cradle of the Marine Corps." The original tavern building has long since disappeared but on November 10, 1925, a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the building which now stands on the site of the old tavern. This ceremony marking an important event in the sesqui-centennial of the Marine Corps was attended by the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Edwin Denby, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, and many of the leading officers of the

Marine Corps and the Navy, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, and other notable civil officials.

Following the organization of the first battalions of Marines the officers and men of the corps took part in all of the early engagements at sea and in December, 1776, the First Battalion of Continental Marines, under command of the senior marine officer of the Revolutionary period, Major Samuel Nicholas, marched out of Philadelphia to the stirring music of the fife and drum to join the Army under General Washington in the Jerseys. Tradition has it that the drums of that date bore the rattlesnake emblem, the coiled snake with head upraised to strike and the motto, "Don't tread on me." The Marine Corps has had several emblems or corps insignia but it appears that this rattlesnake emblem was the first.

Through the Revolution the Marines did their share aboard the small ships of the Continental Navy and with the armies on shore from the Declaration of Independence up to the cessation of hostilities April 11, 1782, taking part in almost every action on land or sea; but after the termination of hostilities they were mustered out of the service with the Army and the Navy and the newborn nation was left without an armed force for its defense, except for scattering forces of coast guards and state police.

There appears to be some doubt as to the exact specifications for the uniform of the Continental Marines of 1776, but from old records a requisition submitted by the marine officer of the U.S.S. Boston, dated April 11, 1778, shows that there were required for the use of the marines of that ship, "40 green coats faced with white, 40 white waistcoats, and 40 white breeches, the buttons of the whole to be plain white." The records further state that on May 13, 1778, the "Regimentals for the Marines, and uniforms ordered by Congress," were brought aboard and issued to the marines. With this uniform high black leggins were worn and white leather cross belts.

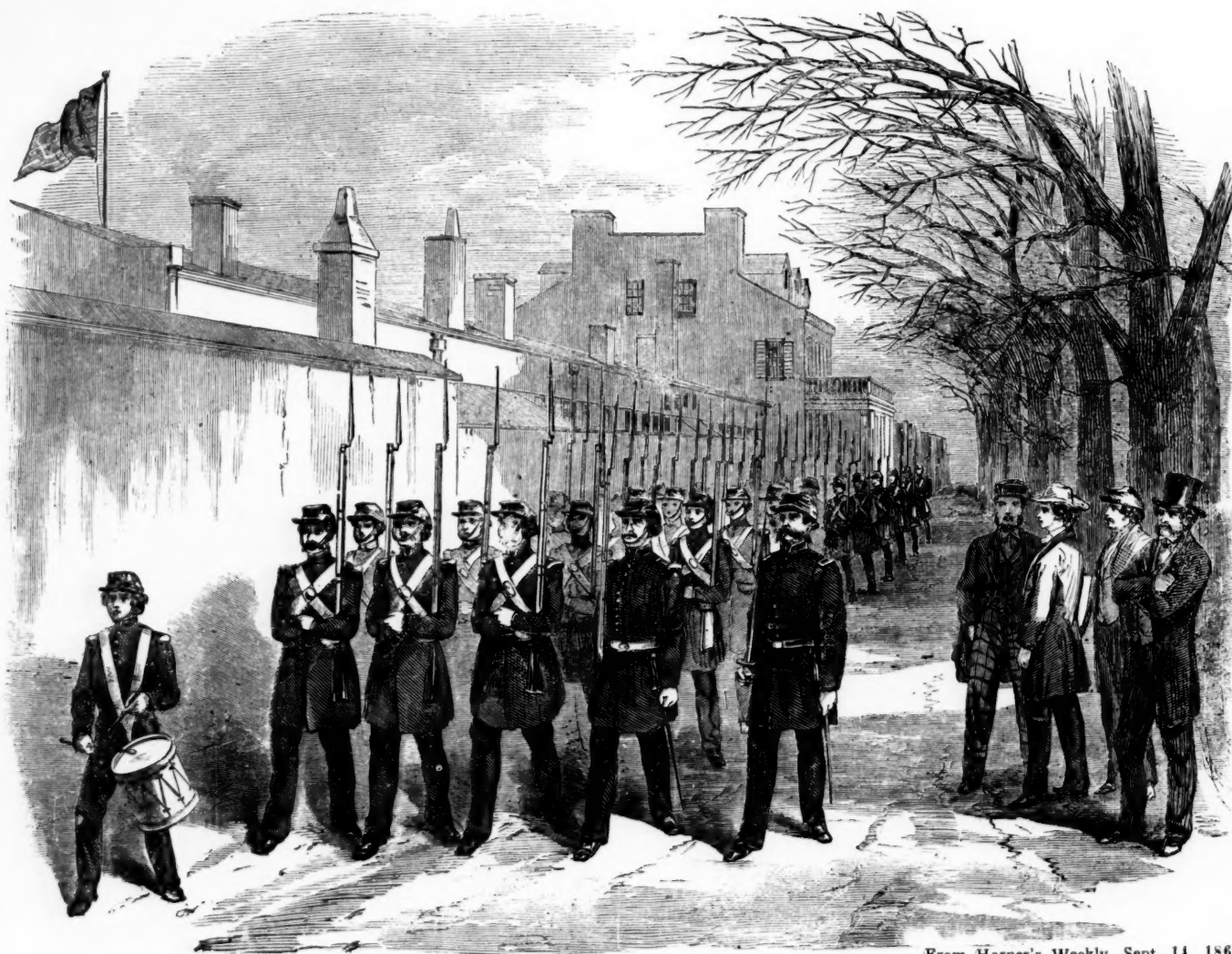
It is also recorded that Captain Paul Jones outfitted the Marines of his ship with red tunics from a captured British ship, but this may have been for purposes of disguise, a practice not uncommon at that distant date.

After the close of the Revolution the young nation of the United States struggled on to establish itself and to determine its form of government. In 1797, difficulties arose with France over the attacks of that country upon the commerce of the United States and it became evident that a Navy was needed to protect the growing seaborne commerce of the country. A regular Navy



From "Lives and Times"—Minnegeerde

"The Marines March Past" Across the Desert in Tripoli to Capture Derne, 1805



From Harper's Weekly, Sept. 14, 1861

THE MARINES MARCH PAST—1861

Marine Barracks, Washington, and the old Center House in the Background

Department was created by act of Congress April 30, 1798, and on July 11, 1798, a law was enacted for the establishment of a naval service including a Marine Corps. This act provided for 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drummers and fifers, and 720 privates; all formed into companies and detachments as the President might direct, with an enlistment term of three years.

It is interesting to note that the pay and allowances were fixed as follows: Major fifty dollars per month and four rations per day, captain forty dollars and three rations, first lieutenant thirty dollars and three rations, second lieutenant twenty-five dollars and three rations. The dollar of that day, however, had greatly superior purchasing power to the dollar of today, so relatively speaking the pay was not so meager as it would at first appear. The official Navy Register of 1800 shows Lieutenant Colonel William W. Burrows as Commandant of the Marine Corps and states his pay as seventy-five dollars and twelve rations. The ration of that day was worth about twelve cents, so that the Commandant in 1800 received the munificent income of \$1,425.60 per annum.

In 1794 Congress had authorized the construction of five 44-gun frigates, *United States*, *Constitution*, *President*, *Philadelphia* and *Chesapeake*, and four 36-gun frigates, *Constellation*, *Congress*, *New York* and *Insurgent*, and the Navy of 1800 consisted of these ships and twenty-five smaller ships of war most of which had been acquired by purchase from the merchant marine. That these ships were active in the year 1800 is shown by the fact that the Navy Register of that date enumerates some seventy-two French vessels which had been captured by ships of war of the United States. In many of these captures the marines bore an honorable part. The war with France in 1800 is now almost unknown but it was sufficient to cause the United States to build and acquire quite a respectable Navy and to provide for the manning and maintenance thereof.

In 1800, while the Navy was engaged in chasing and capturing French ships in the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast of North America, the barbaric Pasha of Tripoli demanded a large sum from the President of the United States to secure American shipping in the Mediterranean waters from capture by the ships of the Pasha. No response was made to this "racketeering" demand, but



A Marine of 1805

in 1801, the Navy Department began fitting out a naval expedition to proceed to the Mediterranean and bring the recalcitrant Pasha to terms.

The squadron consisted of the *President*, *Philadelphia*, *Essex* and *Enterprise* under Captain Dale as Flag Officer aboard the *President*; but a year went by with little result and in 1803 Commodore Preble with the U. S. S. *Constitution* as Flagship was ordered to command. In October of that year the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* while chasing a Tripolitan ship was grounded on a reef close inshore and was attacked while hard and fast aground by nine Tripolitan vessels. Captain Bainbridge of the *Philadelphia* thought resistance was hopeless and hauled down his flag. The officers and crew of the ship numbering three hundred and twenty, including a Marine

Guard of forty, were cast into prison and treated with great severity.

The *Philadelphia* was refloated by the Tripolitans and manned by their seamen and anchored off the town of Tripoli. A proud page in our naval history relates how Captain Stephen Decatur, U. S. N., with a picked crew of twenty-five sailors and marines in the small ketch *Intrepid* entered the harbor of Tripoli at night under the fire of some thirty Tripolitan naval ships and carried the *Philadelphia* by boarding and burned her to the water's edge. In the selected crew of the *Intrepid* were the gallant Marines, Sergeant Solomon Wren, Corporal Duncan Mansfield, and Privates James Noble, John Quinn, Isaac Campfield, Reuben O'Brien, William Pepper and John Wolsfrandoff.

August 3, 1804, the American naval vessels bombarded Tripoli and engaged the Tripolitan vessels that strove to drive them off and severe hand to hand fighting ensued as the ships of the contesting forces were laid alongside of each other. It is related that the intrepid Stephen Decatur leading his sailors and marines in boarding a Tripolitan ship met the captain thereof and a hand to hand duel took

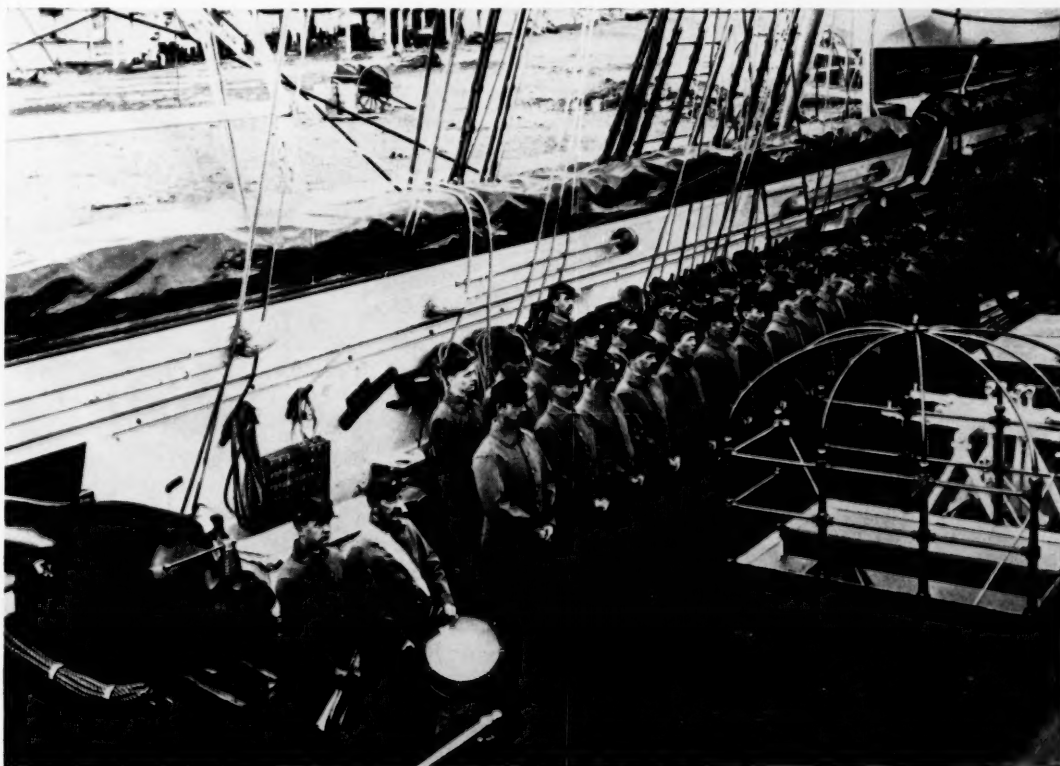
place. During the fight of the captains another Tripolitan officer raised his cutlass to strike down Captain Decatur, but a Marine received the blow on his arm which was severed but Decatur's life was preserved for further service and honors.

Also there is a traditional tale that Lieutenant Trippe, of the U. S. S. *Vixen*, was leading his men in boarding a Tripolitan vessel when the two ships drifted apart leaving Trippe and ten marines aboard the enemy ship. Again ensued a duel with swords between the two captains, and while Lieutenant Trippe was occupied with his valiant antagonist a Tripolitan sailor attempted to strike him down from the rear. Again a Marine came to the rescue of his captain as Sergeant Meredith with a well directed bayonet thrust put the Tripolitan pirate hors de combat.

It was by such acts that the Marines won their motto, "Semper Fidelis."

The Pacha Jussuf who fought the war against the Americans had deposed his brother Hamet from the throne and the latter had sought asylum in Egypt among the Mamelukes. Mr. Eaton, American Consul at Tunis, arranged with Hamet to aid the Americans with his followers in a counter attack overland against the Tripolitan Pacha. A mixed force was raised under the command of Consul Eaton, now styled General Eaton, with Lieutenant O'Bannon, U. S. M. C., and one sergeant and six privates of Marines from the American squadron. This force marched across the desert over two hundred miles toward the fortified city of Derne.

Arriving at the seaport of Bonda they found the U. S. S. *Argus* and thirty more Marines joined Eaton's column which then took up the march to Derne. Arriving before the fortifications they offered terms to the Bey who was in command there, but he answered "My head or yours" and the assault began on March 27, 1805. The assaulting force was aided by the fire from the American ships *Hornet* and *Nautilus*, which cleared the way for the assault.



A Marine Guard of 1885. U. S. S. Galena



Marine Officer 1820

Lieutenant O'Bannon and Midshipman Mann led the Marines in the storming of the principal fort and after hard hand to hand fighting succeeded in hauling down the flag of Tripoli and hoisting in its stead the Stars and Stripes. From thence on through the years the American Marines dated events in their history "from the shores of Tripoli."

The war with Tripoli, or as it was popularly styled early in the nineteenth century The War with Barbary Pirates, ended in a treaty of peace in June, 1805, the American winning their claim to "freedom of the seas without tribute."

For many years thereafter navy men sang the rollicking song, "Sailing down the coast of the high Barbaree," and to this day the

Marines sing of their prowess on the "shores of Tripoli."

Trouble with Great Britain now brewed and the Navy saw the clouds of war in the offing as British ships enforced the doctrine of search and seizure of alleged British seamen from American merchant ships. In 1809 the U. S. Navy was increased and the Marine Corps was given an addition of seven hundred men and more officers, making a total in the Corps of over thirteen hundred.

The War of 1812 began officially when Congress declared war against Great Britain June 18, 1812, and on the 23d day of that month in an engagement between the U. S. S. *President* and H. M. S. *Belvidere*, the first fight of the war, Lieutenant Heath of the Marines was seriously wounded, marking the first such casualty of the war.

On August 19, 1812, occurred the famous sea duel between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, in which the Marine Guard fought so valiantly as to win the especial commendation of Captain Hull. The British ship lost eighty killed and wounded while the *Constitution* lost but seven killed and a like number wounded, among the killed being Lieutenant Bush of the Marines and among the wounded being Private Francis Mullen.

There was a great disproportion in the strength of the American Navy as compared with that of the British Navy, the former having but seventy-five ships in commission while the latter had over six hundred vessels of various classes headed by the heavy "Ships of the Line." However, the fast sailing frigates of the American Navy outclassed in speed and maneuvering capacity anything under the British flag and in many single ship fights these handy frigates gave an excellent account of themselves.

The war was marked by the poor showing of the American land troops in many battles and the good record made as a rule by the ships of the Navy. The naval victories of Commodore McDonough on Lake Champlain and Commodore Perry on Lake Erie and the land victory of General Jackson at New Orleans stand out to the lasting credit of American arms.

Perry's victory at Put-In Bay, Lake Erie, on Septem-

ber 10, 1813, saved an immense territory to the United States and stands out as one of the decisive battles of history.

McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain on September 11, 1814, seriously interfered with British plans for the invasion of the United States from Canada via the Champlain-Hudson River route and greatly aided the American cause.

In both of these sea fights the Marine Guards of the American ships served with credit and suffered considerable losses in killed and wounded.

During the War of 1812 Marine battalions likewise served with the American shore forces, notably at the Battle of Bladensburg and the Battle of New Orleans. In the former conflict, which was a vain and belated effort to prevent the British troops under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn from capturing the capital city of Washington, the sailors and Marines under Commodore Barney joined the scattered Army troops under General Winder in making a stand against the advancing British at Bladensburg. It is recorded that the American naval and marine forces fought with great gallantry in this action but that they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy and forced to retreat allowing the enemy to occupy the city of Washington, where they burned the capitol building, the White House and many other buildings.

At the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, fought several days after the peace terms had been signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, the Marines under Major Daniel Carmick gave valuable assistance to the forces under the command of General Andrew Jackson, and Major Carmick was mortally wounded during the engagement. The Naval Squadron under Commodore Patterson acting in perfect co-operation with the land forces under General Jackson greatly aided in the American victory and this important battle is an outstanding example of the value of co-operation between the land and sea forces. In this battle the veteran British troops under General Sir Edward Packenham were overwhelmingly defeated and "an empire was saved to the American Republic."

Major Carmick's body lies in the old cemetery of St. Louis at New Orleans, and on November 10, 1927, the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the foundation of the Marine Corps, a bronze tablet which had been attached to the original monument by the personnel of the Corps was dedicated. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Adele Jahncke, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of officers and men of the Corps and interested citizens of New Orleans.

For twenty years after the close of the War of 1812 the Marine Corps was occupied with routine duties afloat and ashore with an oc-

Marine Officer 1848
With Corps Standard



Marine of 1848

casional landing on some foreign shore "for the protection of American interests," but in the spring of 1836 the Florida Indians broke out in open rebellion against the white officials of the territory. The Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, Archibald Henderson, volunteered the services of himself and his forces to aid in the subjugation of the recalcitrant Indians.

Colonel Henderson left Washington in command of a battalion of Marines in June, 1836, and proceeded to Florida where these and additional battalions of Marines were engaged in operations against the Indians until 1841, acting as a part of the army under Major General Jessup, U. S. A. Colonel Henderson returned to his duties at Washington in

June, 1837, turning over the command of the Marines in the field to Colonel Miller.

Archibald Henderson occupied the office of Colonel Commandant and Brigadier General Commandant for nearly forty years, from 1820 to 1859. It is a tradition that when he left Washington in 1836 for the Florida everglades and the Indian wars he closed his office door and pasted thereon a bulletin reading: "Gone to Florida to fight the Indians. Will be back when the war is over." In 1839 Colonel Henderson ordered that the uniform of the Marines should be changed from the former green coat with white facings to blue with red facings.

The Mexican War, 1846-1848, gave the Marines opportunity for further action afloat and ashore. The Marines of the ships of the Pacific Squadron under Commodore Sloat, and Commodore Stockton saw service on the California coast landing at San Pedro, Monterey and San Francisco bay to establish the new government and taking active part in the series of operations which gained control of California for the United States.

On the East coast in 1846 the U. S. Gulf Squadron, *U. S. Flagship Cumberland*, under Commodore Conner, took up operations against Mexico, aiding the army in its operation in northern Mexico and making landing attacks at Tampico, Frontera, Tabasco and other ports, in which the Marines attached to the ships of the squadron took an active part. In 1847 Commodore Matthew C. Perry took command of the greatly enlarged Gulf Squadron and operations against Vera Cruz were undertaken in preparation for General Scott's overland advance from that port to Mexico City. After the capture of Vera Cruz the Commodore assigned the Squadron Marines to the army command of General Worth.

In June, 1847, Lieutenant Colonel Watson, in command of a special battalion of Marines sailed from New York to join the army under General Winfield Scott for the advance to the attack of Mexico City. Arriving at Vera Cruz this battalion was assigned to the Fourth Division of the army under Major General Quitman.

The first brigade of this division consisted of two regiments of volunteers and a regular light battery, and the second brigade was formed of the Marine Battalion and the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, the command of the second brigade devolving upon Colonel Watson by virtue of rank.

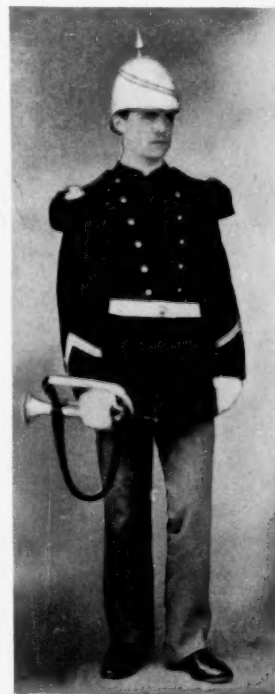
Scott's army advanced steadily toward Mexico City fighting the battles at Churubusco and Molino del Rey against superior Mexican forces but ever victorious, and on the 12th of September, 1847, found itself facing the fortifications of the Mexican capital and a force of Mexicans which was superior in numbers. Quitman's division held the post of honor in the assault upon the defenses of the city and the Marines under Watson led the division, a volunteer storming party commanded by Major Levi Twiggs, with crow bars, pickaxes and scaling ladders, heading the attack upon the famous fortress of Chapultepec which dominated the approach to the city. The gallant Major Twiggs fell mortally wounded as his men scaled the walls of Chapultepec and, followed by the rest of the battalion, entered through the breach in the walls thus effected. General Scott's army captured Mexico City, Santa Anna surrendered and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shortly thereafter ended the Mexican War and added a vast territory to the domain of the United States of America, giving it a spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande.

After the assault on Chapultepec the Marines adopted as their slogan, "From the shores of Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas," which inverted for the sake of the rhyme still survives in the well known song of the Marines.

It is interesting to note that Second Lieutenant Charles G. McCawley, was one of the storming party. He was afterward Colonel Commandant of the Corps from 1876 to 1891, and his son, Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley, was Quartermaster of the Corps from 1913 until his retirement in 1929.

An incident of transcending interest in the world history of modern times was the visit of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, in command of the U. S. East India squadron, flying his flag from the steam Frigate *Mississippi*, to the Empire of Japan with the object of entering into a treaty of international friendship and commercial relations between the United States and that hitherto sequestered nation. The East India Squadron at that date consisted of the steam Frigates *Mississippi*, *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, the Razee *Macedonian*, the Sloops of War *Vandalia*, *Saratoga* and *Plymouth*, and the Store Ships *Lexington* and *Southampton*.

It is of interest to the Marines of today to note that the Squadron Marine Officer aboard the *Mississippi* was Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin,



Marine of 1889



Marine Guard, U. S. S. Yorktown, 1890

who was later the Brigadier General Commandant from 1864 to 1876.

By the exercise of great firmness and remarkable tact, backed by a show of force from the ships of the squadron and armed landing forces of sailors and marines, Commodore Perry succeeded in his mission and as a result of the treaty entered into between Japan and the United States the former country became an active member in the diplomatic concert of nations and was opened to trade and commerce with the United States and the rest of the world.

In the landing forces from Perry's ships during the negotiations that ended happily in a treaty of peace and amity and established commercial relations with Japan the Marine Battalion under command of Major Zeilin held a prominent place. A historian and an artist of note accompanied the squadron to chronicle and portray the events of this strange visit to Japan and five of the works of this artist now adorn the walls of the offices of the Major General Commandant and Staff at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps in Washington. In these pictures the Marine Battalion is prominent with trim ranks and smart alignment of arms. These pictures came from the collection of the late Mrs. Russell Sage of New York and were presented to the Marine Corps by her nephew, the late Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. Army.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860 there was much unrest in the United States due to the conflict of ideas and opinions held by the residents of the northern states and California, where slavery did not exist, and the residents of the southern states where slavery was an established institution and where the slaves formed an important part of the "property" of the people entitled to the suffrage. To this basic economic question of slavery was added other questions as to "states rights," the development of the newly acquired territory in the West, and the political control of the government by the old established Democratic party or by a new party.

In 1856 a new party arose under the name of the "Republican" party and at its first convention in that year it supported a platform advocating the abolition of slavery and nominated John C. Fremont, the "pathfinder," who with the aid of the Navy and its Marines had conquered California in the forties. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, a lawyer of Pennsylvania, and in the ensuing election he was chosen as

President. At this same time civil war broke out in Kansas between the supporters of slavery and the new "abolitionists," and John Brown and his son, ardent advocates of the abolition of slavery, by force of arms if necessary, took the field in Kansas and committed many lawless depredations against slave holding settlers.

Later John Brown moved to western Maryland and plotted to lead the negro slaves of Virginia in revolt against their white masters. He preached that he was "appointed by God as his agent to free the slaves," and contrived to help a number of the slaves to escape from their masters in Virginia and seek safety in the mountains north of the upper Potomac valley. In October, 1859, at the head of an armed

band of his followers and a few escaped slaves, he raided the U. S. Arsenal at Harper Ferry, Va., with the object of securing arms and ammunition for the "army of liberation" which he planned to raise. Easily overcoming the civilian watchmen the raiders took possession of the arsenal and visited neighboring farms where he compelled the slaves to join him. The local authorities would not attempt to combat Brown's raiders, the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. traffic was interrupted, and the news ultimately reached the War Department and the President at Washington of the raid.

Consternation reigned in official circles where the greatly exaggerated reports continued to come in over the railroad telegraph; the only available troops at Washington were the Marines at the Headquarters Barracks and the Navy Yard and Colonel Commandant Harris of the Marines offered the services of a battalion of Marines to go to Harpers Ferry and capture the raiders. At this time Colonel Robert E. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding the Second Cavalry stationed in Texas, was home on leave at his Arlington estate and was consulted by the Secretary of War on the subject. He requested orders to command the expedition and taking Lieutenant J. E. B. Stuart with him as Aide, he proceeded with the small battalion of Marines to Harpers Ferry, arriving on the scene of action in the evening of October 17, 1859. The Virginia militia were surrounding the arsenal at a respectable distance, and, to avoid danger of killing a number of hostages whom Brown had captured, Colonel Lee sent Lieutenant Stuart with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the raiders. They refused to surrender and demanded to be allowed to march out to safety.

The Marines were stationed around the arsenal buildings to cut off possible escape of Brown and his raiders and at daylight on the following morning the Marines led by Lieutenant Green rushed the firehouse where the raiders had barricaded themselves, killed or captured all of the raiders and released the hostages among whom was Colonel Lewis Washington a family connection of Colonel Lee. Thus the Marines took the leading part in the first fight of the great Civil War.

John Brown, misguided and fanatical in support of the principal of freedom for all mankind, was tried and executed and the government officials at Washington considered the incident closed, little reckoning that within a few months hundreds of thousands of

gallant soldiers of the South under the leadership of this same Robert E. Lee would be gathered to fight for the right, as they saw the right, singing the stirring strains of "Dixie"; and that thousands more of equally gallant soldiers of the North, inspired by the desire to fight for the right as **they** saw it, would be marching to battle with the Southern armies to the tune:

"John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on."

The question of slavery was a difficult one for all classes and conditions of people, while there were other political questions which gave ground for serious disagreement between the northern and the southern states, the main issue centered around the controversies that grew out of the legislation concerning slavery. The south demanded that the non-slave states repeal their "Personal Liberty Laws" and cease all interference with the execution of the fugitive slave act of 1850. In 1860 the old Democratic party was split into two parts by the same question and the way was open for the election of the nominee of the new Republican party to the Presidency. Abraham Lincoln was elected President, his popular vote being about 1,860,000 votes as against about 2,800,000 votes cast for his three opponents, not a majority but still the greatest number cast for any candidate.

After the election of Lincoln, South Carolina seceded from the Union and was soon followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, and the delegates from the seven seceding states met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed the government of a new state, the Confederate States of America, electing Jefferson Davis as President.

President Buchanan, apparently dazed by the turn of events which he should have foreseen and taken steps to meet months before, did nothing to provide for an increase of the Army and Navy, and let things drift until Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. That date found the Confederate troops gathering around Charleston, and the little garrison of Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor cut off from communication by land. President Lincoln announced that he would order Fort Sumpter's garrison relieved and President Davis ordered General Beauregard, in command of the Confederate force at Charleston to demand the surrender of the fort, while the ships from the north lay outside the harbor unable to cross the bar and enter the harbor on account of bad weather. Major Anderson, commanding Fort Sumpter, refused to surrender and the fort was bombarded from the confederate land batteries until untenable, when its commander hauled down his flag and embarked the remnants of his garrison in small boats to come to the mainland and surrender to a vastly superior force, April 14, 1861.

The fall of Fort Sumpter brought forcibly to the minds of the people of the North that the southern states were in deadly earnest, and dilatory officials that had hoped to make a settlement by parley and talk had to realize that the only solution was an appeal to arms. The day after the surrender of Major Anderson President Lincoln issued the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the South and ordered the War Department to mobilize the regular

Army for the defense of Washington.

Immediately after Lincoln's call to arms the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee joined the Confederacy and the new government established its capital at Richmond. The counties of Virginia west of the Allegheny Mountains decided against secession and the new loyal state of West Virginia was the result.

The capital of the nation at Washington was defended by a few ships at the Navy Yard and a small force of Marines at the Headquarters Barracks and the Navy Yard; rumors were rife that the Confederate army under Beauregard was coming to capture Washington and frantic calls were made for the new troops from the loyal northern states to come to the defense of the capital. Maryland, a slave state with strong southern leanings, surrounded the capital on the north and at Baltimore mobs tore up railroad tracks and attacked the New England volunteers as they marched through the city on the way to relieve Washington.

The Marines saw immediate service, a detachment under Lieutenant Heb was sent to garrison Fort Washington which commanded the Potomac fifteen miles south of Washington, and another detachment under Captain Adams was landed to reenforce Fort Pickens, and another detachment was sent aboard the *Pawnee* to Norfolk to aid in the destruction of the guns and munitions at the Navy Yard there, which could not be held for lack of troops.

Had President Buchanan and his military advisers used ordinary foresight this important naval station at Norfolk would have been garrisoned before hostilities opened and the history of the war in Virginia would have been quite different.

The soldiers of the South gathered to the defense of their northern border, the people of the North cried loudly, "On to Richmond," and the War Department at Washington, seriously crippled by the defection of many of its best officers to the southern cause, struggled on to make an army out of the raw volunteers that came to the support of the Union. The South with the primary advantage of a large proportion of the best military officers on their side, a more united front for the defense of their homes and institutions, and the strong military advantage of "interior lines of communication," was in the best position at the start.

The North, however, had the advantages of a larger population, better railroads, greater manufacturing facilities for war material, and, above all, the control of a Navy with which it was possible to establish a "blockade" of the southern ports and prevent great assistance in munitions of war by the sea routes across the Atlantic from Europe. In the end these advantages bore the fruit of victory and again the advocates of "Sea Power" saw themselves vindicated by historical events.

Spurred on by the popular clamor for action General Scott, seventy-five-year-old veteran of the Mexican War, ordered an advance across the Potomac against the Confederate army under Beauregard, who was within thirty miles of Washington in July of 1861, with an army of 25,000, while General J. E. Johnston with a small Confederate army was marching down the Shenandoah to take Washington in the rear. Scott

sent old General Patterson (veteran of 1812) to contain Johnston, and Irvin McDowell, Major General of Volunteers, to crush Beauregard's force. The Marines from Washington and New York, under Major John Reynolds formed a part of McDowell's command and saw hard action at the fight on July 21, 1861, which was known in the North as "Bull Run" and in the South as "Manassas." Both armies were largely composed of raw levies but the Confederates had the advantage of better leadership, and Johnston's force from the Shenandoah, which had escaped from the Union force under Patterson in the Valley, arrived in the nick of time to turn the tide of battle for the southern cause.

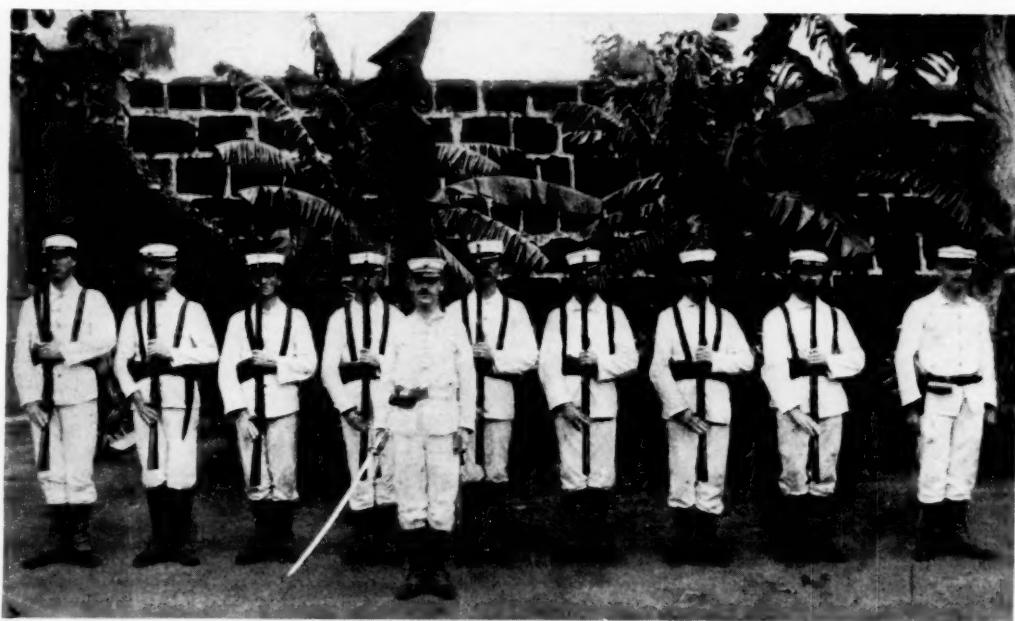
The Union Army suffered complete defeat and retreated as fast as possible over the rough roads to the Potomac at Washington. The Confederate force was in no condition to take up the pursuit and failed to do so in a spirited way.

Thus ended the first battle of the Civil War, the South was heartened for the struggle and the North was forced to see that the primary efforts were abortive and that it would take much more to crush the rebellion.

For four long years the conflict wore on, the deadlock in the East, where the Army of Northern Virginia under the great Lee faced the Northern Army of the Potomac under various leaders, being broken occasionally by bloody battles which dotted the fields of Virginia with the graves of heroes fighting for the "Lost Cause," or for its suppression. But out in the West the farmer lads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, under an unknown leader, U. S. Grant, were steadily hammering the Confederate troops under the Johnstons and other excellent leaders and winning in the advance that was only to end in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Here again sea power showed its might and the river gunboats under Porter gave great aid to Grant, while the Fleet under Farragut won at New Orleans and on that memorable August day at Mobile.

The Marines saw much service afloat and ashore from 1861 to the spring of 1865 when momentous events occurred under the apple blossoms at Appomattox. They landed once at Fort Fisher to meet defeat and again to win a victory, they manned the after pivot gun on the famous *Hartford* under command of Captain Charles Heywood (afterwards Commandant of the Corps from 1891 to 1903) at the Battle of Mobile Bay, they fought and died or lived to fight again at New Orleans and other naval engagements of the war, and they took part in numerous land engagements attached to Army commands.

This was the same Charles Heywood, who as a lieutenant had commanded the Marine Guard of the



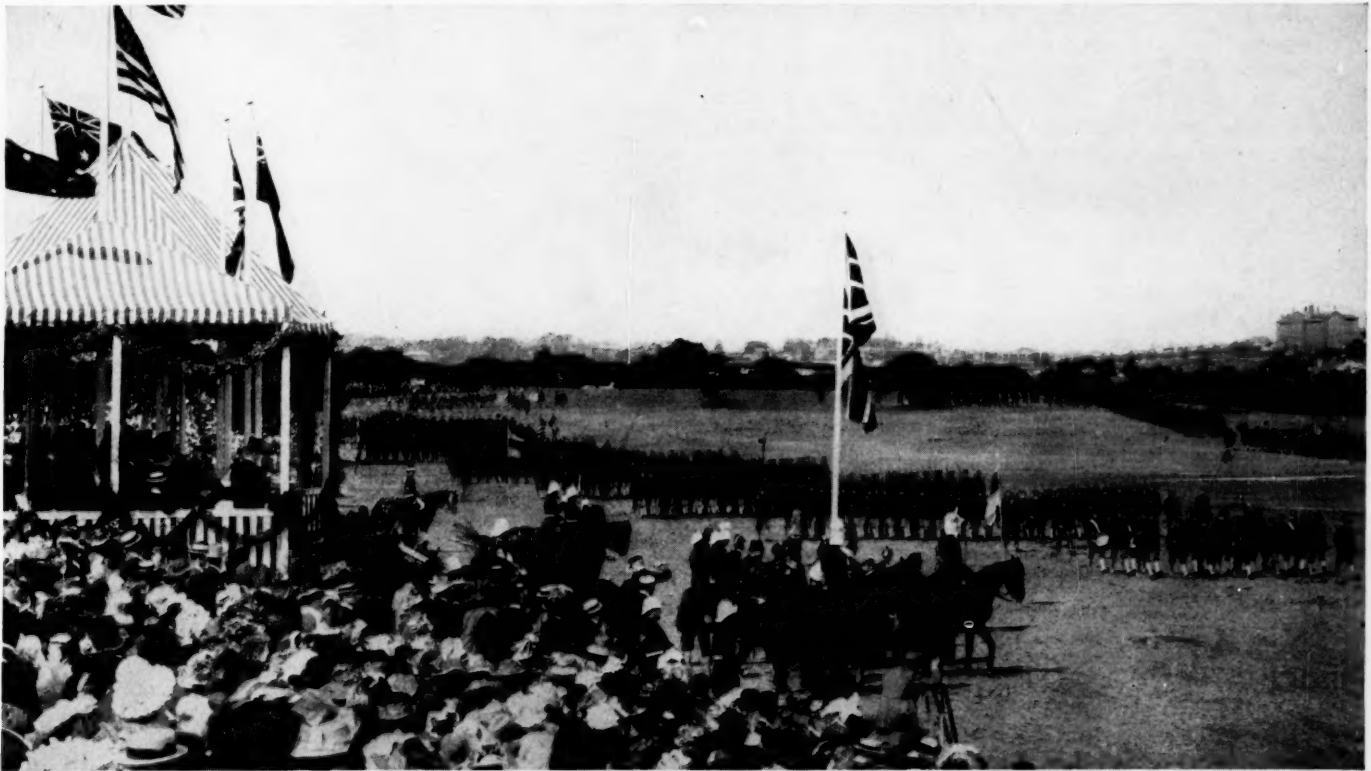
Marines at Cavite Arsenal, P. I., rendering honors to Admiral Dewey upon the occasion of his first visit ashore in the Philippines, May, 1898. First Lieutenant Dion Williams, Commanding.

U. S. S. *Cumberland* when the old frigate was sent to the bottom by the new Confederate armored ship *Virginia* (ex-U. S. Steam Frigate *Merrimac*) at Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. The first shot from the *Virginia* killed ten of the Marines of the *Cumberland* and wounded as many more but they stuck to their guns and fired the last shot from the *Cumberland* as she sunk with her flag flying and her crew at the guns.

The records show that on May 12, 1864, Colonel Commandant John Harris of the Marine Corps, died "after serving his country faithfully for more than fifty years," and that Major Jacob Zeilin, who was brevetted for Mexican War service, was selected to succeed him.

At the close of the Civil War in 1865 the United States had the finest Navy in the world and the esprit of its personnel including sailors and Marines was high, but the country groaned under a burden of debt which seemed overwhelming, and the fine ships were tied up at navy yard docks or anchored in quiet streams to rot while their crews were discharged in a general reduction of the armed forces. The Navy came down to a strength of only 10,000 and the Marine Corps to 2,000, officers promotion stagnated and men grew gray and stooped wearing a captain's bars, but despite it all the esprit survived to form traditions of the service which are honored today.

History does not credit any war to the United States in the three decades that followed the Civil War, yet during that period the Marine Corps of about seventy-five officers and two thousand enlisted was engaged in interesting service in various quarters of the globe. In June, 1867, the Marines of the U. S. S. *Hartford* under Captain James Forney were engaged with savages in the Island of Formosa; in 1870 the Battalion of Marines from Brooklyn Navy Yard was occupied in suppressing illicit distilleries in New York state and destroying their "boot-leg" products; in 1871 Marines landed from the Asiatic Squadron and took part in the attack of the Salween River forts in Korea; while in May, 1873, the Marines of the North Pacific Squadron were landed at Panama "to protect American interests during a revolution," a duty that



Marine Regiment of U. S. Atlantic Fleet Passing in Review before the Governor General of Australia at Sydney, Australia, During the Cruise of the Fleet Around the World in 1908.

was to occur from time to time until the great canal was completed.

In 1874 war with Spain loomed in the offing and the Fleet assembled at Key West where a regiment of Marines was mobilized under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, in readiness to land in Cuba and "assist the Fleet in the execution of its mission." At that time the war did not materialize but the trouble continued to brew until 1898 when the storm broke.

In 1877 a Marine Battalion under Colonel Charles Heywood was engaged in quelling labor disturbances in Pennsylvania; in June 1882 the Marine Detachment of the U. S. S. *Lancaster* landed at Alexandria, Egypt, to assist the British forces under Lord Charles Beresford in restoring peace and good order following the depredations of Arabi Pasha; in 1885 there occurred another landing of Marines and sailors at Panama in which the Battalion commanded by Colonel Charles Heywood took a prominent part; and in 1893 the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. *Boston* landed at Honolulu to prevent disorder during the bloodless revolution that deposed Queen Liliuokalani from her uneasy throne and paved the way for Hawaii to join the United States in 1898.

In 1894 the Marine Battalion from the Mare Island Navy Yard was engaged in guarding the transit of the mails by the overland railroad between Oakland Mole and Sacramento, Calif., and in 1894 and 1895 the Marines from the U. S. S. *Baltimore*, *Yorktown* and *Concord* landed at Chemulpo, Korea, and marched to the capital of Korea at Seoul for the proverbial "protection of American interests."

For many years prior to 1898 the Cuban "patriots" had fought for the independence of that island from the rule of Spain and there was much sympathy in the United States for the Cubans, but although there had been much

diplomatic parley there was no immediate prospect of an armed intervention by the United States to settle the strife.

On February 15, 1898, the U. S. S. *Maine*, lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana on a lawful and peaceful mission, was blown up and sunk with the loss of many of her crew. The news greatly excited the citizens of the United States, but the officials of the government advised patience to await the result of the Naval Court of Inquiry which was immediately ordered to ascertain the cause of the disaster. The finding of this court established the fact that the ship had been destroyed by an underwater explosion from outside the hull of the ship; and war between the United States and Spain appeared inevitable.

Sunday, April 24, 1898, was officially set as the date of the beginning of the war. Prior to this preparations had been made for raising an army of volunteers and increasing the Navy by the purchase of large numbers of merchant ships and yachts which were transformed into extemporised cruisers and gunboats, and with the formal declaration that a state of war existed the war fever swept the country and cries of "Remember the Maine" and "On to Cuba" were heard on every hand.

The U. S. Asiatic Squadron under command of Commodore George Dewey had been assembled at Hong Kong and reenforced by the cruiser *Baltimore* from Honolulu, and as soon as orders from Washington permitted he sailed for the Philippines, entered Manila Bay under cover of the darkness, and running the forts with all lights extinguished appeared off Manila at dawn on May 1st. The Spanish fleet was off Cavite Arsenal ready for action and a general engagement ensued in which all of the Spanish ships were sunk. This spectacular victory brought great rejoicing throughout the United States and Dewey was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Navy and he and

his officers and men were given the "Thanks of Congress" and a special Congressional medal.

Following the battle the Marines of the Baltimore under command of First Lieutenant Dion Williams were landed to take possession of the Spanish Naval Arsenal at Cavite, and from then on Marines garrisoned this station.

An army crossed the Pacific in many transports and on the 13th of August Manila surrendered and the way was open for transfer of the Philippines to the United States. Thus the Battle of Manila came as a surprise to the government and people of America and the rest of the world, and as a result the United States became in truth a first class world power and a leading factor in the politics of the Orient.

On the Atlantic coast the fleet under Admiral Sampson



Fourth Marine Regiment, Colonel J. H. Pendleton Commanding, Passing in Review at the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Calif., 1915.

succeeded in bottling up Cervera's Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the First Battalion of Marines under Colonel Huntington were sent to Guantanamo Bay to hold a base for the colliers and supply ships of Sampson's fleet.

The army followed and invested Santiago; Cervera's squadron steamed out of its harbor of refuge and attempted to escape at sea, but the American Fleet closed in and on July 3, 1898, destroyed all of the Spanish ships which were run aground on the south coast of Cuba to the westward of Santiago. Thus ended the sea power and the colonial power of Spain, and thus began a new era for the great American Republic, destined to function thereafter as a world power of the first



ON THE WAY TO FRANCE 1917

Fifth Marine Regiment, Colonel C. A. Doyen, commanding, "Marching Past" Major General Commandant George Barnett, at Philadelphia, June, 1917, to Embark for France.

magnitude and ultimately to send millions of men to Europe to fight on the sides of the Allies in the World War.

The treaty of peace following the Spanish-American War gave the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam to the United States and opened the way for establishing the Republic of Cuba, but the Philippines were not to be gained without another armed struggle. The Philippine insurgents hoping to gain control of the islands under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo at first offered to aid the American forces against the Spanish, but after the fall of Manila on August 13, 1898, they saw their bright hopes of a Philippine Republic fading and early in 1899 broke out in open insurrection against the American forces of occupation. Followed years of fighting through the tropical jungles of the islands until the insurrection was suppressed and the insular government established under the American flag.

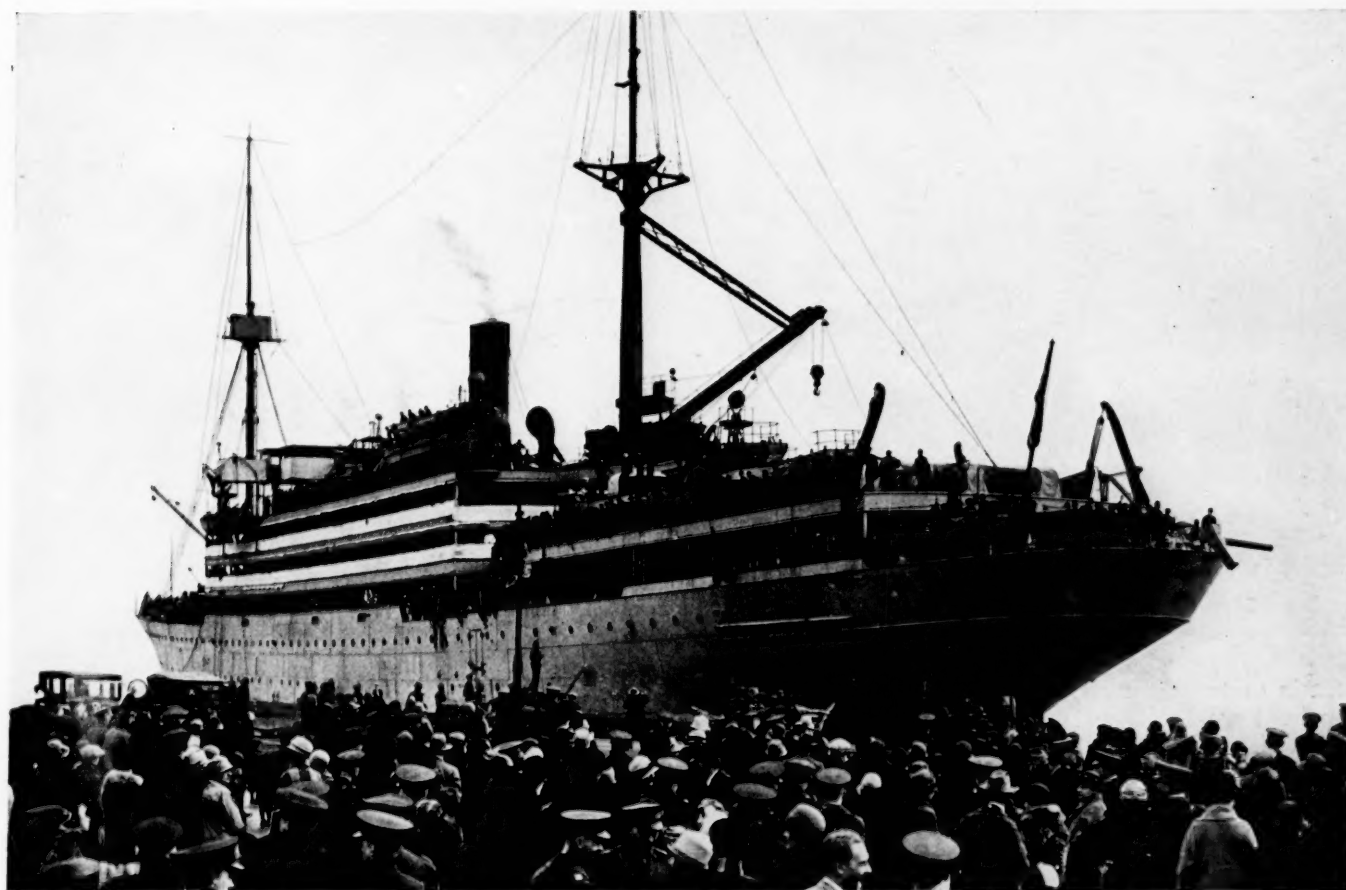
By act of Congress dated March 3, 1899, the Navy was reorganized and increased and the strength of the Marine Corps was raised to 211 officers and 6062 enlisted men.

In April, 1899, a battalion of Marines was despatched



THE MARINES COME MARCHING HOME 1919

The Fourth Marine Brigade, Second Division, A. E. F., parading up Fifth Avenue, New York, after the return from the World War, August 8, 1919. Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville, U. S. M. C., Commanding.



OUTWARD BOUND

Transport Henderson Leaving Quantico with East Coast Marine Corps Expeditionary Force

to the Philippines at the request of Admiral Dewey and assigned to garrison Cavite, then transformed into a U. S. Naval Station. Subsequent increments increased this force to a regiment of about 1,200 strength, and this force took an active part in putting down the Philippine Insurrection during the years 1899 to 1901, fighting in many engagements in various parts of the island at times with the Navy, at other times with the Army, and at others on their own.

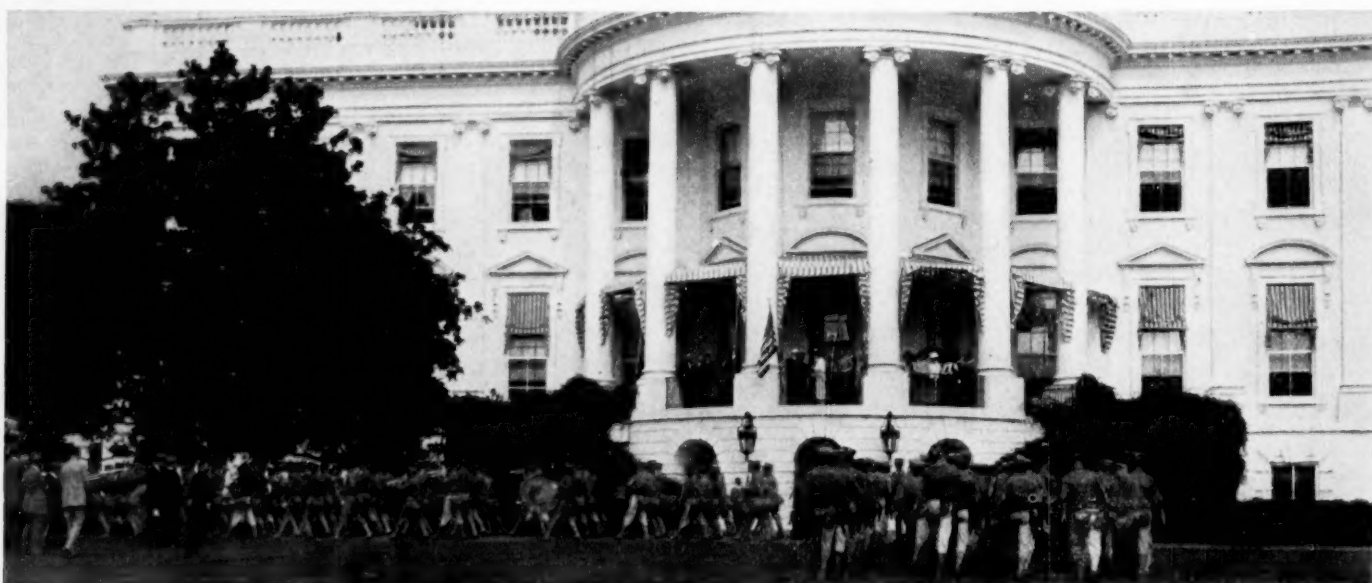
In 1900 the strange revolt known as the Boxer War occurred in North China, and the foreign legations and their nationals in Peking found themselves cut off from communication with the sea at Tientsin and besieged by a horde of fanatical armed Chinese bent upon expelling the "foreign devil from the Flowery Kingdom." Shortly before the lines were cut a Marine Detachment from the U. S. S. **Oregon** and U. S. S. **Newark**, under command of Captain John T. Myers, had come from Tientsin to Peking to act as a defense force for the American Legation, and

this small force acting in concert with similar guards at the British, French, German, Russian and Japanese Legations, successfully defended the foreign legation quarter against the attacks of many times their own numbers of Boxers.

The siege of the legations lasted from May 30, 1900, until August 15, when the relief forces advancing from



The Marines are Landing



East Coast Marine Corps Expeditionary Force from Quantico Reviewed by President Coolidge at the White House in September, 1924, upon their return from Summer Maneuvers at Antietam, Md. Brigadier General Dion Williams, commanding.

Tientsin captured the city and relieved the legations and their hard pressed defenders. The relief forces consisted of American, British, French, German, Russian, Italian and Japanese troops, the American force being commanded by General A. R. Chaffee, and consisting of army troops from the Philippines and the United States and Marines from the same sources. This force first took Tientsin in a severe battle and then conducted a fighting advance over the eighty-mile route to Peking.

The gallant defense conducted by Captain Myers and his devoted Marines, alongside of their compatriots under the flags of the other nations, against vastly superior numbers of the enemy, is one of the classics of American Marine tradition. Since that time the American Legation at Peking has been guarded by a Marine Detachment while the nations of Europe have maintained similar "Legation Guards."

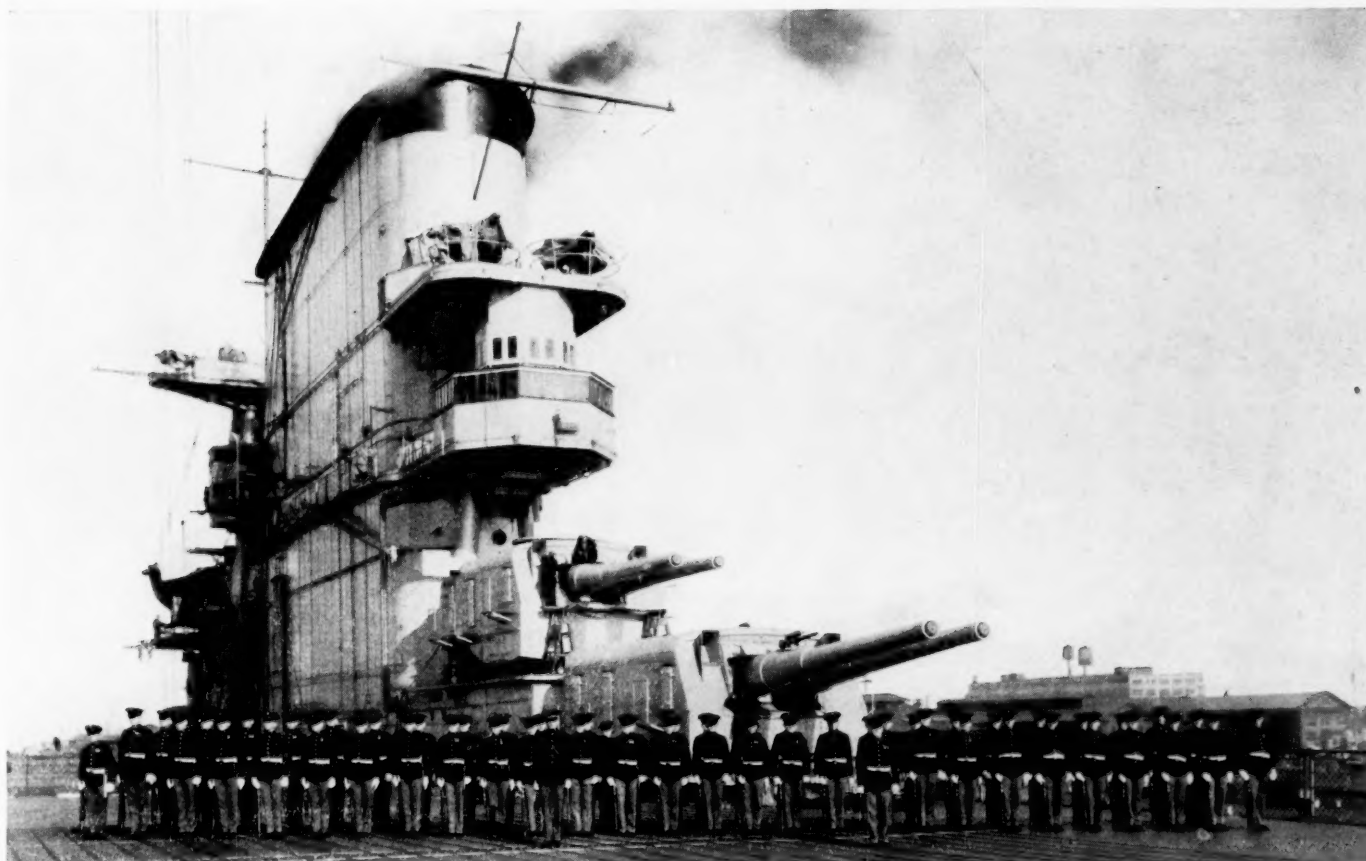
Just prior to the Spanish-American War the Marine Corps consisted of 75 officers and 2,000 enlisted men. From that date it was increased by successive increments until it had reached a strength of 510 officers and 13,200

enlisted men on April 6, 1917, when the United States entered the World War on the side of the allies of France and Great Britain. During that great strife the Corps was increased until it reached its maximum strength of 75,000 officers and enlisted ranks.

When war was declared 4,500 were serving ashore beyond the continental limits of the country and 2,300 were attached to the cruising vessels of the Navy. When the first American troops sailed for France in June, 1917, the Fifth Marine Regiment, fully organized with 70 officers and 2,690 enlisted men, sailed aboard the transports *Henderson*, *De Kalb* and *Hancock*. The regiment was one sixth of the whole Marine Corps and one fifth of the first expedition, and was commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen. It was followed later by the Sixth Regiment and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, and the Fourth Brigade of Marines was formed, at first under command of Colonel Doyen, later under Brigadier General Harbord, U. S. A., Brigadier General John A. Lejeune and Brigadier General W. C. Neville, the latter taking command when General Lejeune was promoted to Major General



Fourth Marine Regiment "Marching Past"—Shanghai, 1930



MARINE DETACHMENT U. S. S. SARATOGA 1928

The Marine Detachment of the Airplane Carrier SARATOGA Paraded on the Flight Deck When the Ship Was Commissioned at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penna. in 1928. Captain R. C. Thaxton, Commanding.

and assigned to command the Second Division of the A. E. F., the most important command ever held in war by an officer of the Marine Corps.

Subsequently another brigade of Marines, designated as the Fifth Brigade of Marines, was sent to France. In all 850 officers and 30,500 enlisted men of the Marines saw service in France during the World War, and the casualties in battle amounted to over 12,000.

The fine record of the Fourth Marine Brigade in many battles from Belleau Wood to the Meuse-Argonne will ever be a proud tradition in the Corps and the appreciation of the French Commander-in-Chief for the fine service of the American Marines was shown by the fact that the Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments each received three citations for their extraordinary gallantry and effectiveness in action at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, at Soissons in the Aisne-Marne offensive and in the great battles of the Meuse-Argonne, and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion received two such citations. In addition the Fourth Marine Brigade, composed of the above named organizations, received similar citations for the service in the Chateau-Thierry sector. This entitles these organizations to wear the French fourragere, a much esteemed decoration.

During the World War the Fifth Marine Regiment was commanded in turn by Colonel C. A. Doyen, Colonel W. C. Neville, and Colonel Logan Feland, and the Sixth Marine Regiment was commanded by Colonel A. W. Catlin and Colonel Harry Lee, all of whom were subsequently

promoted to Brigadier General in recognition of their services.

The Fourth Brigade of Marines was organized October 23, 1917, under command of Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen, who continued in command until he was detached on account of physical disability May 7, 1918. The Brigade consisted of the Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments and the Sixth Marine Machine Gun Battalion, and formed a part of the Second Division of the A. E. F., the other Infantry brigade and the artillery brigade of the division being composed entirely of U. S. Regular Army troops. The Second Division and the First Division of the A. E. F. were the only ones composed entirely of regular troops.

From the detachment of General Doyen until July 11, 1918, Brigadier J. G. Harbord, U. S. A., commanded the Fourth Marine Brigade, when upon his promotion to Major General and command of the Second Division he was relieved by Colonel W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., who continued in command until relieved by Brigadier General John A. Lejeune, July 25, 1918, but this lasted only until July 29, 1918, when he was promoted to Major General and assigned to command the Second Division, turning over the command of the Fourth Marine Brigade to Brigadier General Neville, who retained command until the brigade came home and parade up Fifth Avenue, New York, to receive the plaudits of throngs of people who lined the curbs again to see "the Marines march past."

In September, 1918, the Fifth Marine Brigade was



THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT, U.S.M.C.

Ben Hebbard Fuller, born in Michigan, February 27, 1870; appointed to the Naval Academy, 1885; graduated 1889; commissioned Second Lieutenant, U.S.M.C., July 1, 1891, and Major General Commandant July 9, 1930.

organized and Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, assigned to command. The Thirteenth Marine Regiment, Colonel Smedley D. Butler commanding, arrived at Brest, France, September 15, 1918; the Eleventh Marine Regiment arrived at Brest October 25, 1918, and the Fifth Marine Machine Gun Battalion arrived there November 9, 1918, only two days prior to the Armistice.

The Fourth Marine Brigade participated in battle in the following sectors on the Western Front, as recorded in official orders of the Second Division:

Toulon sector, Verdun, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

Aisne defensive, Chateau-Thierry sector, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, Belleau Wood, June 6 to July 9, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, Soissons, July 18-19, 1918.

Marbache sector, Pont-a-Mousson, August 9 to 16, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, Thiaucourt, Xammes, Jaulny, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne, Blanc Mont Ridge and St. Etienne, October 1 to 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne, crossing Meuse River, November 1 to 11, 1918.

In addition to these engagements Marines not attached to the Fourth Brigade or Second Division took part in the Champagne-Marne offensive, the Oise-Aisne offensive, and the Ypres-Lys offensive.

From the close of the Spanish-American War until the events of the World War overshadowed all else, and from the close of that great struggle until the present, the Marines have been called upon to engage in certain peacetime operations which took on many of the characteristics of actual war.

These operations have been undertaken as a part of the Naval Service to foster American interests abroad, to protect the lives and properties of American citizens engaged in lawful enterprises overseas, to uphold treaty obligations, to enforce the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine, or to aid smaller friendly nations to reestablish peace and order when torn by revolution or internal strife.

Among such operations may be cited the operations in Panama in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1908; in Nicaragua in 1899, 1909, 1910, 1912, culminating in the present expeditionary duty in Nicaragua which began in 1926; the occupation of Santo Domingo from 1916 to 1924; the occupation of Haiti from 1915 to the present; the landing operations in Samoa in 1899; the landings in Honduras in 1903; the landing operations in Cuba in 1906 which culminated in the Cuban Intervention by the Army of Cuban Pacification from that date until 1909; and the despatch of Marine expeditionary forces to China in 1926, where the Fourth Marine Regiment still remains on duty.

None of these are officially characterized as "Wars," yet in many cases officers and enlisted men have lost their lives or been seriously wounded in action, as in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, and in many cases the operations have required extensive campaigns for the suppression of rebellious bandits whose depredations were incidental to the conditions which required the intervention by the American landing forces.

In all of them the Marines have acquitted themselves with credit to their country and their Corps and have won high praise from officials of their own government as well as from officials of the governments concerned. Viewed from the military standpoint these operations have been of great service in the training of officers and men in field duties, and they have also served to improve conditions in the countries where it was necessary to take such a course in accord with the determination of the President and his advisers.

More than a century and a half has elapsed since the foundation of the Marine Corps by a wise congress of our forefathers who realized the necessity for the provision of a corps of soldiers, who would be at home on sea or land, to aid the infant navy of the American Colonies in their struggle for their rights. During all of these one hundred and fifty-six years the Corps has striven to live up to its motto, *Semper Fidelis*, and history shows that during more than half of this period the Marines have been engaged in war to uphold the rights of the United States or to protect the citizens thereof and their property from unjust aggression.

The traditions of this long service should help the Marines of today to an understanding of the heritage that is theirs to uphold by each and every duty that may fall to their lot, whether it be amid the pleasant surroundings of the happy homeland, at sea on the well found ships of our great Navy, or in the humid heat of tropic jungles.

In November, 1931, we are privileged to look back on a chronicle of events in the life of the Marine Corps which is of surpassing interest, and to ponder upon the acts of the Corps which have helped to make the proud history of our nation since that early day of the Revolution when the citizens of Philadelphia lined the curbs of Chestnut street in front of Independence Hall and watched "the Marines march past" to the cadence of the fife and drum, as Major Nicholas' battalion of Continental Marines set out to join General Washington in the Jerseys to battle the veterans of Britain for the control of a new land that was to stretch from the Atlantic to the far Pacific and become the greatest of the world's nations.



Marine of 1931





MAJOR GENERAL SMEDLEY DARLINGTON BUTLER
United States Marine Corps

Major General Smedley Darlington Butler United States Marine Corps

ON October 1, 1931, Major General Smedley Darlington Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, was placed upon the retired list upon his own application after more than thirty years service, in accordance with Sections 1243 and 1622 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This closes the active service of a distinguished officer who has figured prominently in the affairs of the Marine Corps throughout his career from second lieutenant to major general.

General Butler was born at West Chester, Pa., on July 30, 1881, the son of Thomas and Maud D. Butler.

He was a student at Haverford when the Spanish-American war broke and sought service in the Marine Corps, being commissioned a second lieutenant on May 20, 1898, "for the period of the war," and shortly thereafter was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction. On July 5, 1898, he was ordered to duty in the Marine Battalion of the North Atlantic Squadron, from which he was detached, on September 20, to duty aboard the U. S. S. New York, Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron flying the flag of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N.

On February 11, 1899, Lieutenant Butler was honorably discharged from the service on account of the expiration of "the period of the war" for which he had been commissioned.

Following the Spanish-American War the Navy and Marine Corps was considerably enlarged and the resultant vacancies in the Marine Corps were filled by the commissioning of a number of the officers who had served with excellent records during the war. On April 8, 1899, Smedley D. Butler was appointed a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, being selected as number two of the war time officers appointed to permanent commissions in the year 1899 following the Spanish-American War.

The day following his appointment as a first lieutenant he joined a Marine Battalion being organized at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for service in the Philippine Islands. On March 9, 1899, Admiral Dewey, then in command of the U. S. Naval Forces on the Asiatic Station with the main forces in the Philippines, had cabled a request that a battalion of 250 marines be sent him as soon as possible to garrison the naval station at Cavite. In compliance with this request the battalion was assembled at New York under command of Colonel P. C. Pope, the other officers being Major W. F. Spicer, Major C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., First Lieutenant G. C. Thorpe, Adjutant, Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, U. S. N., Captains H. C. Haines, C. G. Long, Ben H. Fuller, and A. R. Davis, First Lieutenant S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, G. C. Reid, C. S. Hill, R. M. Gilson and R. H. Dunlap. The battalion proceeded by rail to San Francisco and there embarked on the U. S. A. T. Newport for the voyage to the Philippines, arriving at Manila on May 23d. He served in the Philippines until June, 1900, when he was ordered to China with the battalion of Marines under the command of Major L. W. T. Wal-

ler, for operations against the Boxers and the relief of the beleaguered foreign legations at Peking.

At the Battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900, he was wounded but was soon able to take his place with the relief column which marched from Tientsin to Peking and relieved the foreign legations there from the Boxer siege. In the fighting incident to the capture of Peking on August 14, 1900, he was again slightly wounded.

On July 23, 1900, he was promoted to the rank of captain and on November 30th of that year he was detached from foreign duty and ordered to the United States, reporting at Washington, D. C., for temporary duty on February 12, 1901. On March 28, 1901, he was commissioned a captain by brevet for "distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy near Tientsin, China, and advanced two numbers in rank on the list of captains in the Marine Corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Tientsin, China."

From April 6, 1901, to April 10, 1902, he served at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; from April 10, 1902, to July 2, 1902, he was attached to Camp Heywood, Charleston, S. C.; and from July until October, 1902, he commanded the Marine Detachment of the U.S.S. Minneapolis.

From October, 1902, until April, 1903, he served with the battalion of Marines on duty in the West Indies engaged in Advanced Base exercises at the Island of Culebra; from June to November, 1903, he commanded the Marine Detachment of the U.S.S. Puritan, and was then ordered to a battalion of Marines aboard the U.S.S. Prairie for duty in Caribbean waters.

From December 26, 1903, until March 7, 1904, he saw duty ashore on the Isthmus of Panama, being detached and ordered to the First Marine Brigade in the Philippines, where he served until August 24, 1907, after which he was stationed at Philadelphia until November 8, 1909.

He was commissioned a Major to date from May 13, 1908.

In November, 1909, he commanded a battalion organized for service on the Isthmus of Panama. He served at Panama, in command of Camp Elliot, I. C. Z., until January, 1914, during which time he was ordered with his command to temporary duty in Nicaragua in October, 1912, taking part in the actions incident to the assault and capture of Coyotepe, Nicaragua.

In January, 1914, Major Butler assumed duty as Division Marine Officer, Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, and in April of that year he participated in the landing force which captured and occupied the city and port of Vera Cruz, Mexico. "For courage and skill in leading his command in action while with the Landing Force at Vera Cruz, Mexico," he was awarded a letter of commendation by the Secretary of the Navy, and "For distinguished conduct in battle of Vera Cruz, April 22, 1914," he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

From December, 1914, until August, 1915, he was on shore duty at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, and

on the latter date was attached to the Marine force which landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, August 15, 1915, and occupied that country for the re-establishment of law and order and the protection of American and other foreign interests. In that year he took part in operations against hostile natives in Northern Haiti.

In August, 1916, when it was decided to form a Haitian Constabulary under the command of American Marines to aid in helping Haiti to establish peace within the limits of that country he was appointed by the President of Haiti as the Commandant of the Constabulary forces, in which position he served until May, 1918, when he was ordered to the Marine Training Camp at Quantico, Va., to prepare for duty overseas in the World War.

For "conspicuous bravery in the attack upon Fort Riviere, Haiti, on November 17, 1915, he was awarded a second Medal of Honor.

He was commissioned a Colonel (Temporary) for the period of the war on July 1, 1918.

In command of the Thirteenth Regiment of Marines he sailed from the United States aboard the U.S.S. Von Steuben for France, arriving with his regiment at Brest on September 24, 1918, and was detached from the Marine Corps to duty with the A. E. F. On October 5, 1918, he was detailed to duty as commanding officer of Camp Pontanezen, at Brest, France, and performed notable duty there in building and conducting this camp which later became the greatest embarkation camp for the troops of the A. E. F. returning from Europe to the United States after the conclusion of hostilities.

On November 19, 1918, he was commissioned a Brigadier General (Temporary), to rank from October 7, 1918.

For distinguished service in France he was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal by the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., and also the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, and was also awarded by the French Government the French Etoile Noire.

He was commissioned a Colonel (Permanent) to rank from March 8, 1919.

On July 30, 1919, he was detached from duty with the A. E. F. in France and ordered to the United States, joining the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., October 27, 1919.

He was commissioned a Brigadier General June 4, 1920.

He commanded the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., until January 1, 1924, when he was granted leave of absence by the President of the United States to accept the office of Director of Public Safety for the City of Philadelphia which position he held for two years.

In the office of Director of Public Safety at Philadelphia he performed notable service in the reorganization of the city Police Force and Fire Department, winning the praise and thanks of the better element of the citizenry and likewise incurring the fear and dislike of the malefactors with whose operations his activities seriously interfered.

An association of the law abiding citizens of Philadelphia provided a handsome bronze tablet commemorative of the services of General Butler as Director of Public Safety and presented it to the Navy Department in 1926. It was accepted by the Honorable Curtis D. Wilbur, then Secretary of the Navy, and is

now on the wall of the corridor at the entrance to the office of the Major General Commandant.

The inscription on the tablet, beneath an excellent bas relief of General Butler, is as follows:

"Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler
United States Marine Corps
Director of Public Safety
Philadelphia

January 7, 1924—December 23, 1925

He enforced the law impartially
He defended it courageously
He proved incorruptible."

After resuming active duty General Butler was ordered to the command of the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, California, where he took command on February 25, 1926.

On March 25, 1927, he assumed command of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force in China, consisting of the Third Marine Brigade and attached troops, where he remained until January, 1929, when he was ordered to the United States and detailed as commanding general of the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., where he was stationed at the date of his retirement.

On July 5, 1929, he was commissioned a Major General (Temporary) and on November 12, 1929, a Major General.

General Butler is the only officer in the Naval Service of the United States who, while serving as a commissioned officer, has been awarded two Medals of Honor for two distinct acts of gallantry in action.

The following citations are quoted from the "Roll of Honor" of those in the naval service who have received the award of the Medal of Honor, published by the Navy Department September 1, 1924.

Roll of Honor

"Maj. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps.

"For distinguished conduct in battle engagement of Vera Cruz, April 22, 1914; was eminent and conspicuous in command of his battalion. He exhibited courage and skill in leading his men through the action of the 22d and in the final occupation of the city. (G. O. 177, December 4, 1915.)"

Second Medal.

"On November 17, 1915, it was planned to attack Fort Riviere, Haiti, with a force made up of detachments from the Fifth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third Companies, and the marine detachment and sailors from the Connecticut. Fort Riviere was an old French bastion fort, about 200 feet on the side, with thick walls of brick and stone, the walls being loopholed. The original entrance had been on the northern side, but had been blocked, a small breach in the southern wall being used in its stead. As this breach in the wall was the only entrance to the fort, it was naturally covered by the defenders on the inside, making passage through it into the fort a most hazardous undertaking for the leading men. Notwithstanding the fact that the fire of the Cacos was constantly passing through this hole in the wall, Sergt. Ross L. Iams, Fifth Company, unhesitatingly jumped through, closely followed by Pvt. Samuel Gross of the Twenty-third company. A *melée*

then ensued inside of the fort for about 10 minutes, the Cacos fighting desperately with rifles, clubs, stones, etc., during which several jumped from the walls in an effort to escape, but were shot by the automatic guns of the Fifth Company and by the Thirteenth Company advancing to the attack."

"It is urged that Maj. Smedley D. Butler be given a medal of honor for his conspicuous bravery during the assault on Fort Riviere. Two men entered ahead of him, doing so to prevent him from being the first. Theirs was devotion to him, while his action was devotion to duty. The assault inside the fort was made by 23 men with the knowledge that no quarter would be given them."

General Butler was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (U. S. Army) under the following citation:

"He has commanded with ability and energy Pontanezen Camp at Brest during the time in which it has developed into the largest embarkation camp in the world. Confronted with problems of extraordinary magnitude in supervising the reception, entertainment and departure of the large numbers of officers and soldiers passing through this camp, he has solved all with conspicuous success, performing services of the highest character for the American Expeditionary Forces."

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (Navy) under the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized, trained and commanded the 13th Regiment Marines; also the 5th Brigade of Marines. He commanded with ability and energy Camp Pontanezen at Brest during the time in which it has developed into the largest embarkation camp in the world. Confronted with problems of extraordinary magnitude in supervising the reception, entertainment and departure of large numbers of officers and soldiers passing through this camp, he has solved all with conspicuous success, performing services of the highest character for the American Expeditionary Forces."

For his services in France during the World War General Butler was awarded by the French Government the Etoile Noire, and by the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. the Meritorious Service Certifi-

cate. For his services as commanding General of the Haitien Gendarmierie he was awarded by the President of Haiti the Medaille d'Haiti.

In addition to the above medals he is entitled to wear the following medals: Brevet Medal—Captain, Boxer Rebellion, West Indies Campaign, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Campaign 1900, Nicaragua Campaign 1912, Mexico 1914, Haiti 1915, Santo Domingo 1916, Victory Medal of World War, Marine Expeditionary Medal, and the Yangtze Campaign 1927.

On June 30, 1905, General Butler married Miss Ethel Peters of Philadelphia and they have one daughter, Miss Ethel Peters Butler, and two sons, Smedley D. Butler and Thomas Richard Butler.

General and Mrs. Butler and their family will make their home at Newton Square, West Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia, where they have purchased a handsome residence.

General Butler has agreed to deliver a course of lectures during the coming season in many important cities. He is a gifted and magnetic orator with a strong appeal to audiences interested in good government projects and civic betterment.

His father, the late Thomas S. Butler, was for more than thirty years a member of Congress from the eighth Pennsylvania District consisting of Chester and Delaware counties, and for many years a prominent member of Committee on Naval Affairs, being chairman of that committee during the ascendancy in the House of the Republican party; and it is stated in the press that many of the prominent Republicans of that district would like to have the district represented in Congress by General Butler.

A host of friends in the Marine Corps, both in the commissioned and enlisted ranks, regret to see General Butler leave the active service so many years before the statutory retirement age, and he has their best wishes for a full measure of success in any field of endeavor where he may elect to exercise his talents for leadership and organization and his great energy and perseverance.



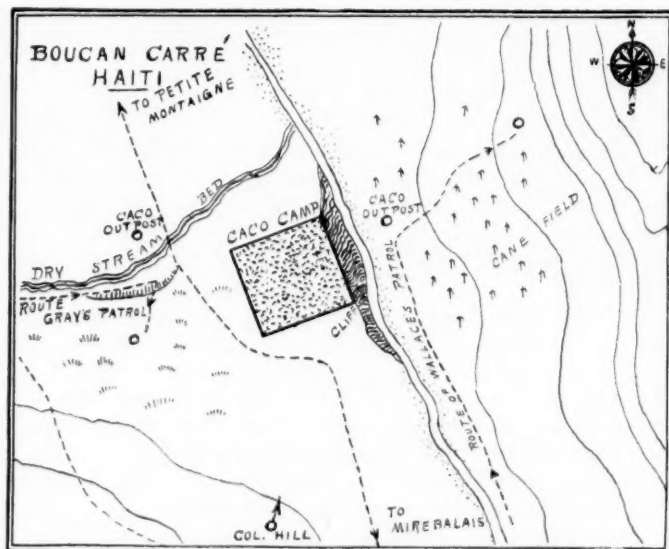
Boucan Carre

By Major John A. Gray, U. S. Marine Corps

THE engagement at Boucan Carré in February, 1919, was one of the first combats in the history of the République d' Haiti, where Haitian troops, trained and led by American officers, fought against Haitians. Before giving an account of this contact, I will briefly sketch the situation which existed in Haiti at the outbreak of the Caco troubles of 1919-1920 and the events leading up to these disturbances.

The story of the occupation of Haiti by United States naval forces has been told many times; let it suffice that by the close of 1915 all active opposition to the American occupation had practically ceased, and shortly thereafter, the scattered detachments of the First Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, were withdrawn from the coast towns and concentrated at Cape-Haitien and Port-au-Prince. By the spring of 1916 the organization and training of the newly created native constabulary was well under way, directed by that intrepid soldier Smedley D. Butler of the Marines. More than 100 years of oppression and misrule had reduced the Haitian people to an unbelievable condition of squalor and misery. There were no roads, poor telephone and telegraph communication, no sanitation, terrible prison conditions, few hospitals, malfeasance in office of public officials, corruption of the courts, and in fact every conceivable ailment from which a government could possibly suffer as a result of more than a century of dishonest and inefficient administration. The first years of the American occupation were epic; everything had to be done and there was little to do it with. But by the end of the year 1918 order had come out of chaos and the Republic, through the instrumentality of the Garde, the Public Health Service, and the Public Works Service, all newly organized, and officered by U. S. Naval and Marine Corps personnel, was well on the road to self respect and usefulness as a member of the family of nations. The Garde in two short years had emerged from a mob of barefoot, ragged peasants, armed with obsolete Russian rifles, into a fairly well equipped and disciplined force of approximately 2,500 officers and men, organized by companies, and assigned to company districts which included the entire area of the Republic of Haiti.

An omelet is not made without breaking eggs. One particularly bad egg, a political malcontent by the name of Charlemagne Perault, in the latter part of 1918, while serving a prison sentence at Cape-Haitien, escaped from his guards and took refuge in the rugged, jungle-clad hills



Plan of Coucan Carre

of Northern Haiti. Charlemagne, as he soon became generally known throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, rapidly collected a few of his ilk and commenced a series of minor depredations against the isolated, lightly held stations of the Garde in the North. Soon by throbbing signal drums the news was being relayed from mountain to mountain in the Department of the North that a mighty general, a second Dessalines, was raising an army that would shortly drive the "Blancs" into the sea, and great would be the pillage and loot to the followers of General Charlemagne. Down at Port-au-Prince, Garde Headquarters, at first, did not seriously regard these ominous rumblings from the North, whence, for a century, had come wars and rumors of wars. For three years there had been peace in the land. But as reports began to filter in to the capital of innocent country people maltreated and robbed, and of the looting and burning of isolated habitations, the unpleasant fact was acknowledged that the Garde was confronted with a situation which its small, widely scattered police posts made extremely difficult to control. At this time, there was little sympathy and no support for the Garde from the First Brigade of Marines. The Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Albertus W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., fresh from the battlefields of France, where at Chateau Thierry he had been wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, was inclined to believe that the problem was properly one for the Garde to solve, without the help of God and a few marines. At any rate Charlemagne was given sufficient time to recruit a sizeable force of Cacos before serious steps were taken to break up the movement which threatened the peace and quiet so recently won in the Black Republic. Charlemagne at the height of his successes and prestige, perhaps mustered 1,000 ragged, poorly armed followers; but what the Cacos lacked in arms and equipment, they more than made up by their remarkable mobility, and their truly great physical endurance, and ability to live indefinitely on the slim rations they foraged in the hills. Charlemagne was perforce compelled to live off the country, which in the



A Haitian Gendarmerie Company 1920

regions where he operated, was sparsely settled. Consequently he was obliged to divide his forces into small detachments of from 30 to 50 men, organized into "Divisions" of from ten to fifteen men, led by Chiefs of Division and Sub-Chiefs, all more or less acknowledging allegiance to Charlemagne, the "Gros Nègre."

The Caco movement spread rapidly, and though during the latter part of 1918 it was confined to the Department of the North, early in 1919 rumors began to circulate in Port-au-Prince that bands had penetrated as far south as the Artibonite Valley. Mirebalais, 55 miles from the Capital, is the most important town of the Artibonite region, and here was stationed a Garde post of one officer and twenty men. Colonel Walter N. Hill commanded the Department of Port-au-Prince and Colonel Hill gave more credence than did most in high authority to the rumors that the Cacos had reached the rich Artibonite Valley. Early one morning in February, 1919, Colonel Hill called me on the telephone at the Caserne Dartignave, where I was in command, and directed me to proceed immediately to Mirebalais and investigate persistent rumors of Caco activity in the Valley. It was noon when I arrived at Mirebalais, and approaching the Caserne I was met by Lieutenant Wallace, commanding the Garde detachment of the town. Wallace reported to me that for the past three successive nights he had been up all night expecting an attack from bands of Cacos, that had boldly approached to within shouting distance of the Caserne, fired a few shots, and yelled obscene remarks and threats. He reported that he had fired on them and driven them off, but that they were growing so bold that he fully expected an attack in force that night. Wallace stated that he had not reported the situation to Port-au-Prince for the reason that he was afraid that he might be regarded as a scaremonger. He further stated that he had received information from native sources which he considered reliable, that the Cacos were concentrating at Boucan Carré, a "section" about ten miles northwest of Mirebalais, with the avowed intention of attacking and looting the town. The natives reported that the Caco concentration consisted of about twenty "Divisions" (roughly estimated at about 200 men) under a chief by the name of Benoit. Wallace was pretty much all in from lack of sleep, so I directed him to get some sleep if he could, and set to work to make the defense of the Caserne interesting in the event that the Caco threat materialized that night. At this time the gendarmes were practically untried troops. They had not been trained in musketry for reasons of policy, and though it was believed that, led by white men, they would give a good account of themselves against men of their own race, their loyalty to their white leaders in a contingency of this sort was yet to be proved. It was to be proved a thousand times in the two years that followed. A machine gun is a very useful article in a situation similar to the one that now confronted me; and knowing that there were several in stock at Garde Headquarters in Port-au-Prince, I wired Colonel Hill to send me one out.

To my surprise, in the late afternoon, Colonel Hill with Captain Laitsch, Lieutenant Daggett, and reinforcements of 30 gendarmes, arrived at Mirebalais. Colonel Hill had the machine gun with him and he stated that it was my request for this gun that had brought him out to Mirebalais. He considered the situation a serious one, inasmuch as the Caco movement had now without doubt spread from the isolated mountains of the North, where heretofore it had been confined, as far south as the Arti-

bonite Valley. He was determined to break it up once and for all in the South, if this was possible. Colonel Hill listened carefully to all of the native reports regarding the Caco concentration at Boucan Carré and announced his decision to attack the Caco camp that night. All of the officers then repaired to an open field on the edge of town and the machine gun, one of the new Benet Mercie's, was tried out. Under Daggett's expert manipulation it functioned perfectly. As the sun dropped behind the wooded Haitian hills and the quick tropic night came on we returned to the quarters of Lieutenant Wallace at the Caserne, and cheered with some of M. Barbancoeur's excellent native rum, discussed the plans for the night. From the best available information it appeared that the Cacos were camped at an old fort in the Boucan Carré section, ten miles as the crow flies northwest of Mirebalais, but about fifteen miles by trail. This fort, of which little remained but the stone floor, had once been a link in the chain of French colonial outposts, whose ruins still bear mute witness to the wealth and importance which once vested this colonial empire. The stone platform of the fort stood about 30 feet above the right bank of the Boucan Carré River, a small stream emptying into the Artibonite River near Mirebalais. The east side of this platform rested on the edge of an almost perpendicular cliff, 30 feet or more above the river. Several trails converged and met at a point a few yards south of the fort, one of which was the main trail from Mirebalais to Boucan Carré and to the Petite Montagne and Bois Rouge sections beyond. The tentative plan of attack was to hit the north and west sides of the fort simultaneously, at daybreak; the perpendicular cliff would block the escape of the Cacos eastward; they would be forced to flee south by the Mirebalais trail, and the machine gun, posted to command this trail, would mop up all those who escaped from the fort. It was an excellent plan so we all believed, and we anticipated a big killing.

Preparations for the night operation proceeded rapidly but smoothly. The gendarmes were given an unusually generous evening ration of rice and beans. The ten rounds of ammunition always carried by a gendarme under arms was increased to a full belt; permission was granted to remove shoes on the march; and orders were issued that all fighting cocks would be left at the caserne. We had no intention of heralding our approach with the usual barn yard chorus which accompanied a gendarme column on the march. A final check up inspection of the troops and we were ready to start, 45 officers and men. Ten men under a non-com were left to guard the caserne. On the outskirts of town the detachment forded the Artibonite River, which at that season was low, and a halt of a few minutes was made to take up the march formation. Colonel Hill directed me to take command of the point, and with a native guide preceding me I led off, followed at a distance of 50 yards by the main body in single file headed by Colonel Hill, with Captain Laitsch and Lieutenant Daggett carrying the machine gun. Lieutenant Wallace followed the main body at a distance of about 50 yards with a few men of the rear guard. The formation cleared at about 8:00 p.m. and was soon headed up the right bank of the Boucan Carré River. It was a clear night with no moon and the trail was fairly good, for a Haitian trail. All officers were mounted and the only sounds to break the silence as the column advanced were the occasional click of a pony's unshod hoof and the light pad, pad, of the gendarmes' feet on the hard baked clay. At

about 2:00 a.m. unmistakable signs indicated that we were approaching our objective. From far ahead came the muttered beat of drums; not the cadence which announces the "Danse Congo," that universal dance of the Haitian peasant, but the weird rising and falling beat of the "Rada," the Voodoo ceremonial. Instinctively we quickened our pace, and approaching the top of a rise in the trail I halted, and gazed with quickening pulse on the sight that was revealed in all its primitive savagery. Colonel Hill and the other officers joined me and while the men rested in their places on the trail we looked upon a scene that is seldom given white men to see. Perhaps 300 yards directly ahead, lighted for the full distance by a great fire, the trail appeared to end at the foot of a hillock, crowned by a flat open space about 50 yards across at its widest point. In the center of this level area an immense fire of logwood roared and crackled, sending its sparks in golden showers high into the night. It lighted the surrounding country for a radius of several hundred yards, and on the platform which centered this amphitheatre of light, in the glare of the leaping flames, there weaved and capered half a hundred drink crazed blacks, chanting and stamping to the cadence of the throbbing drums. I had watched many native dances during my three years of service in the Garde, but never before had I witnessed a spectacle so wild and abandoned as the one now in progress. It was a scene that might well have been set in Darkest Africa. Many of the dancers appeared far gone in drink, but as a man would stagger outside the circle of the dancing throng and fall exhausted with exertion and clairin upon the ground, another would rise from the shadows of rocks and bushes that surrounded the platform of the fort and take his place. In these shadows we could make out the forms of perhaps a hundred Cacos squatted or reclined as they silently watched the dance. It was quite evident that they had little fear of interruption. There had been up to this time few contacts between the Garde and the Cacos, and these had taken place in the north. The marines had not yet been sent in to the affair. We had encountered no outposts on our approach march to Boucan Carré. Six months later a Marine or gendarme patrol would have had to pass from one to half a dozen outposts on every trail leading into a Caco camp the number depending upon the importance of the camp. The present situation, five officers and 40 gendarmes within effective range of several hundred close grouped Cacos, utterly ignorant of their presence, was unique. I do not believe that it ever occurred again. But the situation was not without its difficulties. The gendarmes, through no fault of their own, could not employ aimed fire. They fired their Krag carbines from the hip, or held them with hands grasping the comb of the stock and both arms extended, then closed their eyes and pulled the trigger. We had a machine gun with us and all of the officers carried a Springfield rifle, but if we opened fire on the excellent target that the firelight now revealed, the chances were that a few Cacos would bite the dust, but the main body would fade into the dark that lay beyond the circle cast by the firelight, at the first crack of a carbine. So the original plan was adhered to.

Colonel Hill directed me to take fifteen gendarmes and select a firing position on the right flank (west side) of the camp. He directed Lieutenant Wallace to proceed with fifteen gendarmes up the left bank of the Boucan Carré River, crossing the low ground which lay below the steep cliff that the old fort surmounted until he was well behind



Haitian Gendarmerie in the Period of Boucan Carré

the camp, then to recross the creek and reverse the direction of his march, until he was in a good firing position on the north side of the camp. Colonel Hill, Captain Laitsch, Lieutenant Daggett with the machine gun, and the remaining ten gendarmes as an escort, were to take a firing position commanding the trail ahead of us, on a small knoll a few yards to the left of our present position. Wallace and I were not to open fire before 4:00 a.m., after that at our discretion when it was light enough to pick up the target. We walked back to where our horses stood and the gendarmes squatted in the trail. Wallace and I each told off our fifteen gendarmes. I was given the native guide, who was to conduct me by a circuitous route to my position on the right flank of the fort. Wallace, who was more or less familiar with the terrain, had but to cross the river, at this point less than a foot deep, follow the left bank north until past the camp, then recross and follow the right bank down until he was in a good position on the north side of the camp. It was now 2:30 a.m. so Colonel Hill gave us orders to shove off. My guide took the trail that we had arrived by, back about 300 yards, then without hesitation, he turned to the right into a narrow cow path which crossed the main trail at right angles on its way to the nearby river. We followed the cow path over very rough going for a half an hour, when I could tell by the increasing sound of the drums that we were once more approaching the camp. Soon the glow of firelight came into view ahead; we were now marching directly to our position on the right flank of the fort. It was but a few minutes after we sighted the light of the camp fire, towards which we were slowly advancing, when my nose suddenly came in contact with the hard, kinky head of the guide, who had halted motionless in the trail. The trail at this point followed the edge of a dry, shallow stream bed. On our right a steep bank eight to ten feet high led to higher ground beyond. At this moment from a short distance to our left across the stream bed I heard a rustling like cattle will make in dry cover when suddenly disturbed, followed by the low murmur of voices in creole. The guide whispered to me excitedly, "Cacos! Cacos!" It was a dirty place to be caught under fire. If we opened up we gave away the whole game. We could quietly withdraw, but we would then have to make another approach, across country, and the stars were already commencing to pale in the east. I turned right and followed by the gendarmes as silent as a bunch of cats, crept up the steep bank on our right. We found ourselves on a tableland covered with short, dry grass, that sloped gently up to the

low foot hills. The camp was in plain view 200 yards to our left and getting well clear of our recent position on the trail I halted the patrol and we lay down in the short grass facing the camp. The orgy showed no signs of diminishing, in fact, it had increased in fervor and intensity, if anything. Lying at our ease on the grass and watching with interest the spectacle before us, we were suddenly brought rigidly attentive by a sudden outbreak of firing that opened up on the far side of the Caco encampment from us. The sharp rattle of carbines was punctuated at close intervals by the heavy detonations of 45-70's. There was immediate activity at the fort. No effort was made to scatter the fire, but the drums and dancing abruptly ceased and there was wild yelling and milling around on the stone platform. Only one thing could have happened; Wallace had suddenly run into a Caco patrol on the low ground near the foot of the cliff while moving into position, and had opened fire. It was 3:30 a.m. and our orders were not to commence firing before four o'clock. The intensity of the firing increased and believing that Wallace might really be in difficulty I decided to offer a diversion, and so gave my eager gendarmes orders to open fire on the fort. The noise and racket now assumed the proportions of a battle; the Cacos diverted a few shots over our way, and the big slugs passing overhead with the sound of three-inch shells added color to the battle scene. This continued for five or ten minutes, when observing that there were apparently no casualties being inflicted upon the Cacos by the fire of my patrol, I gave the orders to cease firing, to conserve the men's ammunition, and took up slow fire with my Springfield. I was deeply engrossed in the sport of sniping when my sergeant crawled up beside me and pointed excitedly to the rear of our firing position. Glancing around I made out in the faint light of the early dawn, fifteen to twenty dim figures moving in a small, compact group, rapidly across the rear of our position. So intent had I been on the events taking place at the fort that I had completely forgotten the Caco outpost we had almost run into on our approach. I glanced at the gendarmes, crouched on their haunches, quivering like bird dogs scenting a covey. "A la machete! A la machete!" cried the sergeant. It needed but a nod to send the entire patrol in hot pursuit of the fast moving Cacos, now half way around our position and obviously attempting to join the main body in the fort.

There was about as much chance of intercepting that bunch of Cacos as there was in catching so many goats. Our mission was to shoot up the Cacos in the fort. Much to the disgust of the men, I ordered them to lie down and to open fire on the fleeing band. I dropped to kneeling position and fired two clips of rapid fire before the Caco outpost faded into some low bushes on our right. A few minutes later, in the light of early dawn, we saw them in single file, still running at top speed, flash down a brush covered slope that led into the northeast end of the camp, and disappear among the rocks that surrounded the platform of the fort. The sky was turning rose color in the east and it was light enough to distinguish figures in the Caco camp without the aid of the firelight, which had, by now, paled and dimmed, extinguished by the light of dawn. It was time to be moving if we were to accomplish our mission. I formed the gendarmes in a skirmish line and we started for the fort. To the best of my recollection there were but two shots fired at us during our approach. As we reached the rocky edge of the platform, ten or twelve denim clad figures went over the edge of the steep

cliff, that covered with vines and brush, fell abruptly to the river below. Those Cacos went down the cliff like lizards across a rock, but I got in two or three snap shots with my pistol before they splashed across the shallow river bed into the edge of the trees that fringed the stream. I now found myself the only occupant of the fort; my gendarmes had disappeared over the cliff in hot pursuit of the fleeing Cacos. I had a full bandolier of ammunition left from the two I started with, and what remained of the eastern wall of the old fort made an excellent parapet. Below the cliff and east of the river, a scraggy cane field extended for 400 yards to the edge of low, brush covered foothills. Across the cane field now streamed 50 or more Cacos, headed for the hills and the cover beyond. Using battle sight I opened up; the barrel of my rifle grew hot. I remember the last target I fired on before my ammunition ran out. A Caco, running low, and laboring up the sloping cane field, had almost reached the cover of the brush. My first shot struck a couple of feet to his left on a line with his head, and kicked up a puff of dust. He instinctively veered to the right. My next shot struck directly over his head, and he stopped in his tracks and drew in his neck like a turtle. Cover was a few yards ahead of him now. He made a dash and as I fired he staggered forward, and lurched, head foremost, into the brush, and lay very quiet with his feet sticking out. I rose stiffly from my knees, my ammunition expended, and turned to see Colonel Hill coming into the fort. His face was lined and tired. His had been the responsibility, and the hardest job, of waiting, through the night. He gave one look around and then exclaimed, "Well, where are they!" He had, I know, fully expected to find the fort piled with dead and wounded Cacos. His incredulous disappointment was written on his face. I gave him a foolish grin and waved in the direction of the hills. The gendarmes now began to straggle back, singly, and in groups of twos and threes. The fort was littered with old junk and refuse. "Makoots" full of rice and beans, chewed sugar cane, water gourds, a few old and worthless rifles and sabres, broken machetes, a couple of battered brass trumpets, nothing that was of value. The gendarmes fought and squabbled over the pitiful collection while the officers gathered to talk over the events of the past night. Wallace had run into a Caco outpost on the edge of the cane field, below the cliff, and had opened fire. His position was soon untenable from the fire of the Cacos from the fort above him, and he had drawn off to the east instead of going north according to the plan of attack. When I opened fire to create a diversion in favor of Wallace, Colonel Hill held the fire of his machine gun, hoping against hope that the Cacos would break in his direction. But as Cacos usually do, they did what was least expected, and went over the cliff. Colonel Hill could not then use the machine gun for fear of hitting the gendarmes who were mingled with the Cacos in the running fight across the cane field. We found a few bodies in the cane field. Several days later, a patrol from Mirebalais counted nineteen freshly made graves in the little cemetery at Boucan Carré. This was probably a fair estimate of the material damage we had inflicted on the Cacos. For the time being, Benoit's forces were scattered and his prestige was distinctly lowered. The gendarmes suffered no casualties.

Thus ended the "Battle" of Boucan Carré. At least we had learned one lesson; the gendarmes would stick. The next few days brought many changes. Colonel Hill took the field, establishing his rear echelon at Mirebalais.

For the next twelve months he conducted the operations of the Garde and the Marines, against Benoit and other Caco leaders in the Artibonite region. Captain Laitsch went to Lascahobas, in the affected area, as District Commander. Lieutenant Daggett soon developed into the best patrol leader the Garde ever produced. It was my pleasure to be present when he was decorated with the Medal Militaire by President Dartignave, the first officer to ever receive this decoration. Lieutenant Wallace went to Port-au-Prince in command of the Palace Guard, and soon became one of the powers behind the throne. Colonel Hill sent me a few days after Boucan Carré on a roving commission to investigate conditions north of Petite Riviere. At Perodin, a mountain top 4,000 feet above the sea and 25 miles, by trail, due east of Petite Riviere, I established a base patrol camp, with my headquarters in a tin roofed chapel. From here, for four months, I kept patrols constantly moving under Lieutenants Neuhaus, Place, Williston, Kelly, and Wirkus. But I was to have another contact with Benoit before I waved adieu to Haiti. Early in June I was back in Port-au-Prince enjoying the gay life of the Capital. Colonel Hill called me one morning on the telephone from Mirebalais and directed me to pick one officer and fifteen gendarmes and attack Benoit's camp somewhere in the mountains north of the Cul De Sac. That night Captain Stallworth and I with our fifteen gendarmes found Benoit's camp. This time Benoit would not run. Outnumbered and surrounded on three sides, our backs against a cliff, we fought all night to save our hides. But, as Kipling says, "That's another story."

Marines Had "Saloon" All Their Own

In these arid days when the Great American Desert is proving a bloomer it is exasperating to read an old-fashioned idea like the following one expressed in the Act of the City of Washington approved October 9, 1817:

"Whereas it hath been represented to this Corporation, that it hath been customary for the Marines stationed in the City of Washington, to have liberty to visit one particular house or shop for refreshment, which hath been sanctioned by the officers of the said Marine Corps; that no other persons visit the said house or shop, for the purpose of refreshment, except the Marines; and that the peace and quiet of the neighborhood is greatly promoted by such arrangement: Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to license such persons as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps shall from time to time recommend as a shop-keeper, to retail liquors to the Marines stationed in the City of Washington; that the said license shall expire on the last day of every October; and there shall be paid therefor the same tax as is imposed on ordinary keepers, by an Act passed the second day of July, 1817, entitled, 'An Act supplementary to the Act, entitled an Act further regulating the granting of licenses to ordinary or tavern keepers, retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, and the owners of hackney carriages,' subject to the same penalties for keeping a disorderly house, or selling to other than Mar-

ines, as is provided and imposed by the Acts to which the above recited act is supplementary."

What an era! What a brass rail that was! And think of those **Leatherneck** brogans resting on it! Try to do it now.

John Paul Jones Put His Marines in British Uniforms

The Diary of John Adams under date of May 13, 1778 contains the following information about the American Marines of the U. S. S. **Ranger**, when that vessel was in French waters:

"After dinner, walked out with Captains Jones and Landais, to see Jones' Marines, dressed in the English uniform, red and white. A number of very active and clever sergeants and corporals are employed to teach them the exercises; maneuvers and marches; after which, Jones came on board our ship. This is the most ambitious and intriguing officer in the American Navy. Jones has art and secrecy, and aspires very high. You see the character of the man in his uniform, and that of his officers and Marines, variant from the uniforms established by Congress—golden button-holes for himself, two epaulettes—Marines in red and white, instead of green."

In August of 1779 while in command of the U. S. S. **Bon Homme Richard**, John Paul Jones wrote: "I now distributed Red Clothes to my men, and put some of them on board the prizes, so as to give them the appearance of transports full of troops."

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Aviation in Guerilla Warfare

By CAPTAIN H. DENNY CAMPBELL,
U. S. Marine Corps

(Continued from the May issue.)

Chemicals. We find that gas can incapacitate without killing. It humanizes bullet warfare. It has the power to render inoperative an entire force without injury to a single member. Bearing in mind the fact, that the ultimate object is not the destruction of the enemy but his submission to law and order and his acceptance of principles in accordance with the progress of civilization, the use of non-lethal gasses in guerilla warfare should be justified and encouraged.

Non-lethal Gasses. What could be more effective than a squadron of airplanes, passing over a riotous crowd, a hostile gathering, an enemy encampment, a column on the trail or a rebel force, emitting a sneezing gas, a lachrymatory gas, a laughing gas, a cholic-producing gas or even a simple and harmless anaesthetic? A man cannot simultaneously orate and sneeze, a rebel chieftain cannot give orders to attack if he feels too jovial to fight, a pack mule cannot transport supplies when it is asleep, an army cannot attack or even retreat when it is unconscious, and a colic-stricken bandit is an indifferent looter, for he will have other things to do. This method eliminates the fight, the battle, the suffering and the casualties. The planes land sufficient armed men to take care of the situation or if necessary the infantry follows up the attack, captures the leaders, arrests all armed men and warn the rest to behave themselves. In certain instances a few bombs might add to the effectiveness of these operations, to take care of extremely difficult situations, but it is considered that the method is worthy of trial, even without the use of bombs.

Phosphorous Bombs. Phosphorous bombs could be used to advantage for the burning of an occasional house or village or for the burning of certain crops. This method has been used quite successfully by the British in subduing uprisings in many of their colonies. It has been found a very effective means of bringing certain factions to terms or in forcing them to give battle.

Propaganda. Propaganda constitutes an effective weapon in warfare against races of uneducated, uncivilized, indolent and superstitious peoples. They are easily led but faithfulness vacillates and their minds are easily changed with promises of money for their arms, better times, political office, etc. Thousands of propaganda circulars can be distributed among the enemy camps and hostile territory. This, in turn, produces a humane counter-barrage, makes converts, prevents enlistments and causes desertions. I mention this here because the airplane offers an admirable means for its distribution and the only means of assuring that it has the desired effect of reaching the hostile troops.

Altitude. The proper and safe altitude to fly will necessarily depend on circumstances, chiefly the mission assigned and the marksmanship of the opponents. When it is necessary to dive to the attack or to attack from a low altitude approach, the approach will invariably be covered by machine gun fire, but when

cruising around on reconnaissance flights, photographic or cross-country transport flights over hostile territory, it is impossible to continually protect oneself for hours at a time by any other means than armor or distance.

The Safe Altitude. Without an armored plane it is not considered that anything under 3,000 feet above the ground is a safe altitude, and by safe is not meant absolutely free from danger, for planes will occasionally be hit at elevations higher than that. If occasion demands, a plane may descend to 2,000 feet with still a very high factor of safety, but under that, fire from the ground becomes very effective. These statements are based principally on my own personal experience in Nicaragua. I found by experiment that a single man, armed with an ordinary rifle, can hit a plane at altitudes under 1,000 feet. This was proven to my entire satisfaction. Later my plane was hit twelve times by rifle and machine gun fire, in the vicinity of the two cockpits, and three times in the wings, in less than a minute's time, at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

In further substantiation of my opinion regarding the dangers incident to low altitude flying from ground fire, I will quote from other authors:

"The planes came under heavy machine gun fire from the ground. Captain Elliott had been shot down at 1,500 feet by fire from the ground, and although Captain Anderson's plane, in the same flight, was also crippled, he went down to Elliott's help without hesitation." (Over the Balkans and South Russia, by H. A. Jones.)

"The British aviators who came down to Arabia not only had to wear Arab headdress but they had to fly at considerable height to avoid being shot down by the Bedouins." (With Lawrence in Arabia, by Lowell Thomas.)

"Airplanes flying at over 2,000 feet cannot see very great detail. The fire of small arms if properly directed can damage airplanes flying below that height." (Characteristics of Fighting Troops, by Major R. P. Pakenham-Walsh, M.C., p.s.c.)

COMMUNICATIONS

Vital Importance to Success. No where is the necessity for an efficient system of aerial communication of more vital importance than in guerrilla warfare. In almost every case in the past the lack of this has been a serious handicap. A well worked out system is often the key to the situation. As Napoleon put it:

"The secret of war is in the secret of communications."

Due to the great distances encountered, the absence of good roads and lack of wire communications, the airplane must act as the courier and in this role it performs a very precious service. The methods of communication for exchange of information between air and ground and vice versa best adapted to this type of warfare consist of the two-way radio, dropping

and picking up messages, panel codes and other pre-arranged signals.

Radio. Two-way radio equipment is especially desirable for communication between aircraft and the airdrome or general Headquarters. It is also valuable for inter-communication between aircraft in flight and with ground troops that may be equipped with a field set. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past with the successful operation of aircraft radio, but in most cases in recent years, it has been the fault of personnel and not equipment. Well trained operators, furnished with up-to-date equipment, have had marked success, and until more efficient and less complicated sets are designed, special attention should be given to the selection and training of the personnel of this section.

Dropping and Picking Up Messages. This is a convenient method of exchanging written messages between air craft in flight and the ground forces, and by experienced pilots can be accomplished under very difficult conditions. This process consists in having the observer pick up, by means of a grapple or weight on the end of a 40-foot line, a message, suspended with light string between two poles standing ten or twelve feet above the ground. The airplane passes directly over the two poles and low enough that the observer's line will engage with that to which the message is attached. The interchange of communication is completed by dropping a message from the plane to the ground, enclosed in a message tube or fastened to a message stick, to which a streamer has been attached, and so thrown as to land at the panel station. This method has relieved many critical situations in isolated sections. The necessary equipment should be on hand in considerable quantity and ground troops trained in its use.

Panel System. The panel system is well known and needs no further explanation here. Each friendly unit must have its own distinctive panel for identification, as well as rockets or a Very Pistol to assist the pilot in locating the panel station, should he experience difficulty in so doing. It is desired to stress here that both airmen and groundmen familiarize themselves thoroughly with the panel code in use and have a copy for convenient reference.

Prearranged Signals. Quite an extensive communication can be carried on, and an intelligible one too, providing care has been exercised in its arrangement, by means of audible sounds, visual signals or countless other signs which may be devised and understood by both parties. Short messages may be transmitted by jazzing the engine, by machine gun bursts or by means of a klaxon horn. Visual signals may consist of various colored lights shot from Very Pistols, rockets, pyrotechnics of all kinds, special panels displayed on the ground or plane, as well as evolutions of the airplane itself. Other signals may be devised such as movements of the arms, rifles, headgear, flags, and countless other signs only limited by the human imagination. These above methods will usually be resorted to only when other methods fail.

ADVANCED AIRDROMES

Increase Air Power. A serious hindrance to the use of aircraft is the scarcity of landing fields. There is only one solution of this vital handicap. Where they

do not exist, they must be made. And aviation should have the full cooperation of ground troops in accomplishing this objective. The advantages of advanced landing fields and the necessity therefor cannot be stressed too strongly. The finding of the enemy and his destruction or surrender will depend to a considerable extent on air reconnaissance and air support. Air support depends up on air power and air power is dependent upon landing facilities and supplies. Consequently landing facilities will have to be provided and protected, somewhere near the front. The closer the landing fields, the greater the air power with a fixed number of planes, and the closer and more continuous will be the air support. **It is necessary, therefore, that we have numerous flying fields in the advanced section, as close to the scene of operations as is consistent with safety.**

Stores, Personnel and Protection. No less than one advanced airdrome in each area of operations should be built up as an advanced base and stocked with gasoline, oil, bombs, ammunition and spare parts, sufficient for several days' sustained operations. These fields should be only sufficiently far from the front for reasonably safe protection, and located where there is a sufficiently large garrison to assure them from hostile raiding parties. The majority of the personnel must be furnished by the infantry which garrison and protect the advanced base, with a minimum of trained aviation mechanics.

Emergency Landing Fields. It is furthermore of great importance to have emergency landing fields along with the patrols and the advanced infantry whenever possible, for the evacuation of the wounded and many other emergencies. This merely requires the selection and marking of suitable areas as they exist naturally, by persons competent to select them, the removal of obstacles and filling in of dangerous holes. In this connection it is considered that there is need today for a combination messenger and ambulance plane, with a rugged landing gear and slow landing speed, capable of landing and taking off in very small, rough fields. The saving of human lives, white men's lives, in these brown wars is worthy of the most serious thought, not only because a life is a life, and it is a humane thing to do, but because in our operations for the advancement and stabilization of some weaker republic, great censure is brought to bear upon our Military Policy by those at home, by politicians, fanatics and reformers, who, in their narrow mindedness and selfishness, lose sight of the fact that these men are doing what they are paid to do, that they are protecting lives and property of our own citizens and that their sacrifice is for the general advancement and stabilization of the world at large.

Looking at the proposition from still another angle it occurs to us that dotting the landscape with a network of emergency landing fields greatly reduces the hazards of flying and will pay dividends in ships saved, besides increasing the morale and confidence of the flying personnel.

BOMBARDMENT TARGETS

Distant targets will be few and one must be very prudent in assigning bombing missions away from the field of battle. Every endeavor should be made to assure maximum protection for non-combatants, for

women and children and for those who remain peaceable and refrain from joining the revolting forces. A slight error in this respect may serve to spread the dissension and serve as a recruiting boom for the insurgents. This, however, will be impossible on many occasions as the outlaws have a habit of taking cover among more peaceable people and it is not unusual for the women to accompany their men into battle, acting as cooks, messengers, spies, caring for the wounded, and even shouldering a musket in emergency. Majors Mason and Brooks, who were flying for the Nicaraguan Government, have reported on numerous occasions seeing many women at or near the scene of battle, acting in various capacities. I have several times seen rebel troop trains pass through Managua with nearly as many women aboard as men, represented by all ages from suckling babes to grizzly grandmothers.

Legitimate Targets. The majority of bombardment targets should be found close to the zone of operations and will consist of hostile gatherings, hostile concentrations, encampments and assembly points, enemy troop columns and trains, groups surrounding or outflanking our detachments, groups lying in ambush, villages serving as shelter for enemy contingents and market places where combatants are provisioned.

Night Bombardment. There is little or no use for night bombardment. The targets are too small and too hard to find, landmarks and routes to follow are too indefinite and the enemy is too mobile to afford a lucrative target. While night bombardment would of a certainty tend to lower the enemy's morale, it would also have the same effect on the aviators and an even break is no gain.

Long Delay Fuse Bombs. Bombs can be laid during the day time to explode at night and it is almost beyond the possibility of imagination to picture a more demoralizing effect than to have countless numbers of bombs, scattered in one's immediate vicinity, timed to go off at various intervals from one second to 24 hours, at exploding at irregular intervals in the most unexpected places.

In conducting this operation two or more planes should be employed, flying in line and very low over the area to be covered, in other words just skimming the tree tops, house tops or whatever the enemy is using for cover, spraying the area liberally with fire from the front and rear guns. The first bomb dropped will contain a very short delay fuse and will be so timed as to explode the bomb as soon as the plane has passed out of danger. The approach of the planes, the fire from the machine guns and the explosion of the first bomb will permit the majority of the remaining bombs, which contain fuses designed to explode at various intervals of time, to fall to earth in trail unnoticed and many of them will remain undiscovered until after they have done their damage. The enemy will not dare remove the bombs because he will not know at what minute they might explode. By this means any area can be made uninhabitable. No human being could long stand the nerve-racking conditions of these surroundings.

AIR TRANSPORT

Strategical Viewpoint. Transportation in guerrilla warfare is always a vital factor. Our first difficulty is

always one of movement. If we examine the history of wars we will find that time plays an equally important part. The combination of movement and time involved is called mobility and mobility has been the aim and problem of every country in time of war since Adam tried to catch Eve at the limb. We must not wait for the advent of a new means of transportation to prove its worth, through a long period of time, we must develop it, determine its possibilities and capabilities, and get the most out of it. The stage coach, steamship, locomotive, motor car and tank have all in their day met with strong opposition and their inventors and advocates have been hailed as fanatics. In 1888 the design of the tank existed, in 1918, thirty years later, it proved a decisive weapon in ending a great war, and had not its development been delayed until a war was at hand, the final outcome might have been achieved in a few weeks instead of several years.

Today we stand on the threshold of a new epoch in the history of war—the mechanized age—the gas age, and it is not only wise to take advantage of it from a strategical standpoint but from the standpoint of economy, comfort, bloodshed and the many other benefits derived from the use of this improved method of locomotion. The transport airplane furnishes us with a rapid means of transportation, most peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of guerrilla warfare. Its value cannot be overestimated.

Transportation of Supplies. For the economical transportation of supplies and personnel we need an airplane designed for that purpose, preferably a three engined plane, capable of flying on any two of its engines with full load, of carrying large loads and of taking off and landing in comparatively small fields. The possibility today of maintaining supply and moving troops, weapons and munitions from place to place by air, irrespective of roads and without the limiting factor of animal endurance, has introduced an entirely new phase into the art of bush fighting. In the case of supplies, anything from the very necessities of life to the weapons with which men fight can be transported and maintained at conveniently located advanced bases or moved from one base to another on a very short notice. This fact alone, when analyzed, produces an economy in money, animals, and men, which of itself more than justifies the existence of the air transport service of supply. Entire garrisons in remote localities may be supplied by this method. Mail, emergency supplies and material of every conceivable nature can be supplied from the rear with the greatest speed and safety. To confirm my statements in this respect it is desired to cite the following extracts from the Annual Report, Aircraft Squadrons, Second Brigade, Nicaragua, 1927-28.

"The most northern outpost was a garrison of about seventy-five men. That garrison was supplied entirely by transport planes. Everything was flown to them that they ever received."

"The planes would also carry large sums of money to the hill stations."

"In less than eight months we carried two thousand passengers, a million pounds of freight and over half a million dollars without accident."

"Air transportation has been of immeasurable value in the operations of this Brigade."

Transportation of Personnel. Another very important advantage to be gained by the use of air transport lies in the facility with which it is provided for moving personnel. With our present equipment a squadron of eight or ten planes can with the greatest ease move one hundred men and their equipment at approximately one hundred miles an hour between any two localities which provide a favorable landing field. But with the advent of planes which we can soon expect to be in service, capable of carrying fifty men each, the possibilities of this service are almost beyond our comprehension. This is not a dream but was fundamentally a proven fact two years ago. Transoceanic planes have taken off, carrying over a thousand gallons of gasoline alone, transporting a total useful load of approximately eight tons. Transpose this into man power and with a slightly different design we have an air vehicle capable of transporting approximately fifty men.

Entire staffs can be flown from place to place, thereby relieving them of the discomforts encountered in other modes of travel and affording them additional time for other duties. These same staffs can be flown over the proposed scene of operations or even the battlefield itself and there in unison, in a comparatively brief time, they can formulate plans which should assure the greatest possible success in battle.

Furthermore the time has come to use the air for the evacuation of the sick and wounded. In fact its cause is already won. It is common knowledge to those who served in the recent campaign in Nicaragua, the extent to which the lot of the gravely wounded was alleviated by this modern means of evacuation. The painful sufferings of transportation on poor roads, rough trails, etc., are ended, the time necessary to save life is gained and in an hour or so the patient arrives without a jolt at a hospital where he finds a competent surgeon, an operating room, medical supplies, a bed and clean linen at his disposal.

We find still another use for the large capacity plane in the evacuation of non-combatants, women and children from the danger zone to a place of safety. Where confronted with the means of transportation in some of our uncivilized nations, there is no hesitancy to take a seat in the modern airplane. The possibilities of air transport as an aid to military efficiency in guerrilla warfare are so great that further discussion here would be superfluous. Another extract from the Nicaraguan report states:

"Sometimes they (the transports) would carry from one hundred to two hundred men from one place to another and accomplish in two or three hours a movement that otherwise would require two days marching."

And in Morocco, General Niessel says:

"It is by the hundreds that the seriously wounded have been transported, and often saved, by the sanitary aviation. It is highly proclaimed by the Medical Corps and the command."

12. REPORTS

The Diary. The Diary, which is required by regulations for all units in time of war or expeditionary duty, should constitute a complete official record of operations of the organization. Many lessons for fu-

ture operations may be learned from these sheets and they will always be available for a ready reference.

Intelligence Reports. Intelligence reports should be comprehensive and detailed. One apparently unimportant observation may be the key point to the whole situation, when combined and sifted with the data from all other available sources. Since aviation is the chief source of information of the enemy's movements in small jungle wars, these reports are of untold value, and too much importance cannot be placed upon their compilation. On a par with their completeness, or at least next in importance is the promptness with which they are rendered. The information will frequently be of such importance that it must be delivered to the staff at once, when convenient it is advisable to send the pilot or observer, or both, who have returned with particularly important information, directly to the Chief of Staff.

Pilots and Observers Reports. Pilots and observers returning from a mission should be required to make out a report immediately upon landing. It is of the utmost importance that these reports be made out independently and before the two have had an opportunity to compare notes. It is astonishing to note the variance which exists in the reports of two people, even from the same plane. Different eyes from different angles will get an entirely different conception of the same object or objects on the ground and some will pick up things which others will miss entirely, and there is always a tendency to enlarge upon ones own work, or to make ones report agree approximately with that of another, who has a reputation for making correct estimates. This method will produce the best results obtainable and has the desired effect of bringing the two together for a check-up, as soon as they have made their reports and is of much assistance to the lesser experienced.

Outside of these reports, records should be kept down to a minimum. Nothing more handicaps a unit in emergency than to have it tied up with an endless barrage of red tape and paper work. There is one exception to this rule. When conducting an operation in which the air and ground troops are co-operating a formal field order should be issued to insure the proper execution and the fullest co-operation. Major Rowell told me that when he left Nicaragua, after over a years operations and nearly a hundred contacts with the enemy that the number of his last formal field order was three. No organization ever functioned more smoothly, more efficiently, nor more promptly and with as little friction as did this one.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Heads of departments should be officers well qualified to perform the functions of their office and imbued with the incentive to carry out the general policy of the Commanding officer. When possible officers should be carried as observers on all important missions. Pilots need an occasional complete rest if it is expected that they be in possession of the plentitude of physical capabilities indispensable to aerial mission. One mission a day will be normal, two occasionally and three in emergency. The officer personnel should include a specially trained radio officer, photographic officer and engineering officer and others competent to handle

Operations, Armament, Transportation, Administration and Supply.

Enlisted Personnel. Much of the success of an aviation unit depends upon the enlisted personnel. Many occasions will arise where enlisted pilots and observers can be used to advantage. It is considered that especially selected enlisted pilots up to fifty per cent can be successfully employed in any air unit in guerrilla warfare. Experienced officer pilots should, however, always be assigned to lead the missions. As to the mechanics, we must realize that on the quality of their work depends the security of the flying personnel, that their labor is intense, often accomplished under most difficult circumstances and frequently continues late into the night. Every possible effort should be made to make their living conditions as comfortable and pleasant as possible in order that they may be able to perform their duties with maximum efficiency. Morale must be kept high. Fellowship, affection and comradeship, which unite all the categories of the personnel of aviation, make it a homogeneous whole around the airplane, should be promoted if the best results are expected.

EQUIPMENT

The subject of equipment is too broad a one to be covered here and will therefore be passed over briefly referring the reader for further information to the Tables of Equipment (Aviation) for Expeditionary Duty, U. S. Marine Corps. In the matter of airplanes, only the best available should be accepted. All flying equipment must be the most reliable that can be obtained. I say this mainly because it is necessary from the standpoint of morale, which we have heard so often of late plays a very important role in the battle. Captured pilots, in guerrilla wars, are seldom treated as prisoners of war and are subject to the most horrible treatment imaginable. As soon as this becomes common knowledge among the pilots, it is bound to have a disastrous effect on the efficiency of an organization flying inferior equipment. The following world wide examples will serve to illustrate the additional hazards encountered in flying in guerrilla warfare.

"When the plane left Akaba the pilot and observer were very apprehensive, knowing full well that if they encountered engine trouble they were in for it, because they were constantly flying over unexplored, unmapped country as uninviting as the mountains of the moon." (With Lawrence in Arabia, by Lowell Thomas.)

"Further, it is prudent to employ only thoroughly proved pilots and equipment of which one is absolutely sure, and which offers no chance of breakdown, for every fall of an avion in the enemy zone is almost an assured death." (Military role of aviation in Morocco).

"An aeroplane which was engaged in dropping provisions on the stranded steamer 'Greenfly' was shot down and landed in the river. The pilot and observer were seen to swim ashore. It has since been ascertained that they were captured and murdered." (Royal Air Force Communique No. 3).

And our own Lt. Thomas who was strung up to a tree and otherwise inhumanely treated.

"One forced landing was made by Lt. Thomas in hostile outlaw territory. He and his observer were later killed by the outlaws." (Annual report of operations, Aircraft Squadrons, Second Brigade, Nicaragua 1927-28).

Armored Airplanes. In light of the knowledge we have today, regarding the effectiveness of ground fire against low flying airplanes, in view of the additional protection afforded, and the fact that a thin sheet of steel is bullet-proof against small arms fire, the armored airplane is worthy of consideration and should be developed to the limit of its possibilities. I believe it is wise to fight behind armor, especially in guerrilla warfare, where one is not opposed by hostile aviation. It will shorten the length of battles, by decreasing the dangers of low flying, thereby increasing destruction to the enemy; it will reduce cost and casualties, by reducing the number of forced landings and the number of planes shot down. With proper development the slight loss of speed will be almost negligible. Furthermore, by using the armor itself to obtain the strength necessary in the body of the fuselage, in place of the longerons, bracings and strengthening members and for the gas tank itself, very little extra weight need be added. Even should the first cost be slightly more, expense does not matter much, but unnecessary loss of life in these savage wars is horrible. The first aviator killed in guerrilla warfare was killed by infantry fire nearly 20 years ago. And still today, after two decades of experience, we are risking our ships and endangering our pilots by the denial of a means of protection which is practical, possible and developable.

Shortly after the Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862, the London Times said: "Whereas we had available for immediate purposes one hundred and forty-nine first class warships, we now have two. There is not now a ship in the English Navy, apart from these two, that it would not be madness to trust to an engagement with that little Monitor."

In 1918 battle after battle was won by the tanks, not because the tank had superior fire power but because it could hit without being hit. We are living in a mechanized age. It is an era of gasoline and steel. Since we armored our railway coaches with steel fatal accidents and loss of life have been reduced to a minimum. Military strategy has passed the days of sling shot warfare. Military aviation must not lag behind. We must come to armament for airplanes, to some extent at least, for any type of war, but there is no question but that the maximum use of it should be made for the protection of the pilot, observers, fuel and power plant any war of the type under discussion, since superiority in performance does not enter into the question when not opposed in the air.

Bearing in mind that the main tactical problem in war is to hit without being hit, this paper is highly in favor of seeing extended development in the use of armor for ground attack airplanes and especially for all tactical airplanes employed in guerrilla warfare.

Standardization. For the simplification of supply reduction of personnel and organization of labor in the shops, all aviation equipment should be standardized. For all practical purposes a single type of tactical plane should be sufficient. Either an observation or an attack plane, preferably the latter, or a combination of

the two, will best answer the purpose. Next in importance is the three engine transport plane for which there is a very great need. These two types will be adequate when unopposed by hostile aviation. Should the opponents be equipped with aircraft of an up-to-date nature, the addition of a few modern pursuit planes would assure freedom of action in the air.

Bombs. The absence of important material objectives analogous to the industrial centers of a large nation dispenses with the employment of bombardment aviation. This permits the standardization of bombs to a small fragmentation bomb for use against personnel and a light demolition bomb for more substantial targets.

A standard radio truck, machine ship truck and photographic truck should be part of the equipment of all organizations dependent upon their own facilities for temporary stations in the field. Transportation is an important item and it too should be standardized in order to facilitate maintenance. From three to six months supply of aviation equipment and spare parts should be on hand at all times, depending upon the distance from the base of supplies, the line of communication and the frequency of renewal.

Tactical Asset. In addition to its great tactical and moral effect as an asset in facilitating the conduct of campaigns, as well as its ability to carry on independent operations, the use of aviation in guerilla warfare is also justified from another standpoint—that of economy, not only economy in actual cash but a saving in human lives. While there are no actual figures on record which can be used as a comparative basis, and while the first cost of aircraft is high, I can, in a very few sentences, convince the most doubtful, that aviation can and will serve to reduce the cost of this type of warfare. In the first place it has already been demonstrated that air forces can carry on effective independent operations at a cost far below what it is estimated that it would have cost in accomplishing the same results, using ground forces alone.

Economy in Time. It is furthermore a well recognized fact that any war can be won in much less time with the assistance and support of aircraft than it can without their aid. Even small wars run into costs of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars daily. Therefore, if aviation can hasten the end of the war by only a comparatively few days it has paid for itself and will undoubtedly be declaring dividends before the war has attained a fair start. Also we must bear in mind that we do not necessarily throw the airplanes away after the war is over. Hence the war has paid for the aircraft and we still have them. I am not advocating war to pay for our airplanes but proving conclusively that their operation in warfare is in the interest of economy.

Asset to Training. Let us look at the financial aspect from another angle. We are required by government regulations and policies, in most nations of any size, to maintain a certain number of airplanes in commission and a certain strength of personnel to maintain and fly them, for the protection of the nation in emergency and in case of invasion of our own shores. We can take any number of these aircraft with their attendant personnel, transport them by government vessels, and operate to the profit of our ground forces in almost any part of the globe. In addition,

the personnel is undergoing a sort of training that it would be impossible to gain in any other way. While it is evident that we lose some planes and personnel during operations in small wars it does not say that we do not lose them even on the home airdrome. The value of the training received is beyond the reckoning of dollars and cents—it is inestimable.

Finesse of Administration. As a means of transportation, communication, and finesse in conducting administrative details in backward countries where other means are slow, laborious and uncertain, the airplane has no equal.

Therefore, it is stated without fear of contradiction, that from a financial standpoint the use of aviation in guerrilla warfare will more than justify itself.

Experience of the British. This statement is further substantiated by the experience of the British as evidenced by the following remarks:

"Without the Air Service the niceties of administration and military touch are impossible with other existing means of travel in Iraq and perhaps the greatest achievement during the six months under review has been the introduction of this inestimable asset. By its means it has been possible to achieve a highly centralized yet widely understanding intelligence which is the essence of wise and economical control." (Notes on the method of employment of the air arm in Iraq. By the Air Ministry, Great Britain.)

Still another incident is cited by the Air Ministry:

"A few planes of the Royal Air Force, in 1923, caused the surrender and pacification of several turbulent districts in Iraq, in two days bombing, which a fully equipped division of Imperial troops had failed to do effectively in 1920."

The saving effected by this method is self evident.

One of the most successful independent air operations of the Royal Air Force on record was that against the Mahsuds on the North-West Frontier in India. Regarding this operation the Journal of Royal Artillery says:

"It is however, in the question of finance that the R. A. F. may claim to have achieved their most spectacular success, for the whole cost of the expedition was probably not fifty thousand pounds. Under normal conditions an expedition amounting to at least a mixed Brigade of troops would have been required to settle the matter and the cost in money would have been considerable."

EFFECTIVENESS

Efficaciousness, Strategically, Tactically, Financially. The effectiveness of aviation in guerrilla warfare would be only partially considered if we failed, here, to sum up its usefulness and present a few more pertinent proofs of its efficaciousness.

We have seen from the preceding presentation of the subjects and a consideration of the most vital facts bearing on the study, that aviation can, not only by and of itself, carry on successful operations against a belligerent force, that it can lend assistance and support of untold value to ground troops, vitally affect-

ing every phase of a campaign from debarkation to success in battle and the final victory. From the same source it is further evident that the air service favorably influences, to some extent, every element of a command from the Commander-in-Chief to the last soldier in the rear rank, is of great assistance to the commander in arriving at his decision and to his subordinates in the execution of his plan. It can win battles and save defeats, it can shorten wars and prevent them, it can save lives and reduce bloodshed, it can reduce expense and suffering, lessen the size of ground forces, speed up communications, facilitate finesse of administration and provide conveniences not afforded by any other means. In other words it is modern, an outgrowth of a mechanized age, and the failure to take advantage of its possibilities can only result in a loss of the effectiveness of a modern armed force in the field.

Moral Effect. The moral effect produced by the airplane is out of all proportion to the material damage which it can inflict, which is in itself considerable, and the mere presence of a plane above them or at work over the enemy will inspire our ground troops, give them a sense of security and confidence that can be attained in no other way.

On the other hand, since the opponent is usually a highly suspicious and peculiarly imaginative type of human being, the presence of a plane will fill him with fear and excite him with exaggerated forebodings of what it is capable of doing.

Any discussion of the effectiveness of military aviation would be incomplete if mention was omitted of its value as a threat and as a means to close coordination and co-operation of administrative efforts over a large area, ill provided with other means of communication. An airplane or formation of airplanes, either employed for that purpose or on some administrative duty, can be seen in the air by a widely spread population and provides an effective reminder to many of the existence and power of government.

England. We have an outstanding example of the efficaciousness of aviation in guerrilla warfare and the importance it is given by a nation, which is by no means an amateur in handling minor wars, as witnessed by the transfer from the War Office to the Air Ministry of Great Britain, the responsibility for keeping peace in the mandated territories of Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan. The air is the primary factor in these lands for the control of tribes who may at times feel ill disposed to the advantage of properly organized government.

The Mad Mullah, a troublesome and elusive Dervish leader in Somaliland had been a thorn in the side of Great Britain for twenty years and was the cause of many expensive expeditions until he was subdued by the Royal Air Force.

Other Countries. Aircraft have been employed in many countries with marked success for the policing of uncivilized and semi-civilized peoples and have accomplished successfully, with less expense, tasks which ground forces have failed to handle with any more than a temporary success, and in many cases in which they have failed completely.

United States. The effectiveness of aviation as employed by the U. S. Marine Corps, in its operations in

Nicaragua is well illustrated by the following account. Quoting Major Rowell:

"After the first bomb dropped things changed. They (the enemy) hesitated uncertainly. By the time the second and third attack had gone over a complete panic ensued. They raced wildly through the streets, throwing away their arms. Horses were racing down the streets—men were shot off them. It was a complete rout for Sandino."

Mexico. An instance from the present revolution in Mexico.

"A Federal airplane flew over town * * *. Four thousand persons were terror stricken and fled to the hills * * *. The appearance of the plane was the signal for the most confusion seen there since the revolution started." (Associated Press, March 8, 1929).

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore in view of the effectiveness of aviation as deduced above and from a close study of its use in the past, it is concluded:

1. That the usefulness of aircraft in guerrilla warfare has been proved beyond question.
2. That an air force is capable, under certain conditions, of carrying on successful independent operations, in lieu of ground forces, for the policing of uncivilized and semi-civilized peoples.
3. That air reconnaissance has become a military necessity and has proved its worth in guerrilla warfare. And as a means of reconnoitering mountainous regions and difficult terrain the airplane has no equal.
4. That after the opposing forces become engaged, aviation plays a large part in the fight, is a valuable asset to the other arms, assists in their success, eliminates for them many difficult tasks and comes to the aid of the wounded.
5. That as a means of protection for and liaison with troops on the march, there is no other agency which can compete with aviation.
6. That in a thinly populated or unsettled territory, where distances are very great, communication slow and imperfect, aviation because of its facility for displacement, its speed and its radius of action, permits the obtaining of results which no arm could procure.
7. That the air arm can, by its threat alone, if used in sufficient quantity and in time, prevent outbreaks of unrest from degenerating into insurrection and open hostilities.
8. That aviation constitutes a truly mobile reserve, which can be conducted to the decisive point in moments of crisis in a minimum of time.
9. That diving to the attack is recognized as the most effective and safest method of attacking ground troops and defended areas.
10. That the armored plane offers exceptional possibilities for use in guerrilla warfare.
11. That non-lethal gases can be used effectively to humanize guerrilla warfare by reducing casualties and suffering.
12. That flying at altitudes under three thousand

feet will be unsafe and under two thousand feet extremely hazardous.

13. That opposing aviation will seldom be encountered in effective numbers, if at all.

14. That Lighter-Than-Air in its present state of development is not adaptable to use in guerrilla warfare.

15. That standardization of airplanes, equipment and training is of first importance in planning the use of aviation in guerrilla warfare.

16. That the air is already the primary factor in many lands for the control of peoples who are prone to feel ill-disposed to the advantages of properly organized government.

17. That the potentiality of aviation in this sphere of action has more than justified itself in the past as a weapon from the employment of which many economies in money and fighting personnel have accrued and that in the future there will be an ever increasing position of importance and burden of responsibility for the flying arm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To employ aviation in quantities proportionally much higher than laid down in Tables of Organization for a major war, in order to relieve the infantry of many difficult and impossible tasks, take over the function of the artillery when necessary and provide training for peace time personnel, that could not be gained otherwise.

2. To develop a method of more effective mutual co-operation between air and ground forces, especially during the offensive in battle.

3. To work out and adopt a system of closer communication and understanding between air and ground and vice versa, to perfect a panel code adaptable to the special and peculiar situations common to guerrilla warfare and to place same at the disposal of both air and ground organizations in printed form.

4. That two-way radio communication up to one hundred and fifty-mile capacity capable of operation by amateurs, be developed and its use encouraged.

5. That planes assigned tactical missions, taking them over hostile territory, be employed at least in pairs.

6. That a combination attack and observation plane, equipped for carrying out the mission of both and similar to our present conception of an attack plane, be employed on all tactical missions, and that three-engined transports in sufficient numbers be furnished. And to further develop a combination messenger and ambulance plane of extreme lightness, rugged landing gear and slow landing speed.

7. To develop the use of armor, as applied to the protection of personnel and installations, on airplanes employed over hostile territory.

8. To authorize the employment of non-lethal gases in guerrilla warfare.

9. That airplanes, engines, transportation and all technical equipment be highly standardized.

10. That the airplane be used by ground commanders as a command post under all favorable circumstances.

11. To indoctrinate the other arms and the High Command with the potentialities of aviation in guerrilla warfare and to perfect its use through combined maneuvers and collaboration of study.

CONCURRENCES

All large countries today and practically all military leaders who have had occasion to make their minds known are in agreement that the use of aviation in guerrilla warfare constitutes a valuable asset.

England.

The Air Ministry says:

"In light of the experience gained, it can, therefore, be said that aircraft will always be available to a military commander overseas, although at times the commander may be dependent on carrier-borne aircraft until the Army Co-operation Squadrons arrive." (Air Co-operation, Royal Air Force Magazine, February 1929).

France.

General Niessel says:

"In Morocco, aviation is one of our greatest resources and very previous. (Military role of Aviation in Morocco. Translated from the French magazine "Le Revue de Paris.")

Mexico.

General Calles says:

"Military airplanes are especially valuable to the Mexican Government because of the effectiveness of such weapons in mountainous regions because the dropping of explosives into ranks of revolters has had in the past a pronounced effect toward discouraging opposition." (Associated Press).

United States.

Major Rowell says:

"The infantry officers in the Brigade were most enthusiastic about the assistance they received from aviation. The increase in the number of planes has been absolutely demanded by the troop commanders and has been built up by the urgent requests of line troops. (Annual Report, Aircraft Squadrons, Second Brigade, Nicaragua, 1927-28).



On the Way

By Captain Curtis W. LeGette, U. S. M. C.

*The conventional telephonic report made by the cannoneers of a battery of artillery to their battery commander announcing to him that the salvo or round, which he has just commanded to be fired, has at that instant been fired. This is in order that the battery commander may the more readily identify his own shell bursts in making an adjustment for range, etc., should there be more than one battery firing, and in addition it enables him to keep the glasses to his eyes a minimum length of time. It is quite a strain on a person's eyes to look through high powered glasses too long. The battery commander knowing the time of flight for the projectile at the range he commanded it to be fired knows exactly when to expect the burst.

The adoption of the new 75mm **Pack Howitzer** for the Landing Force has solved the problem for Marine expeditions.

"They're on the way Buddy," one can almost hear the artilleryman say in reply to the infantryman's request, "Give us a little artillery. There's a bunch of enemy machine guns in the vicinity of that native shack. We are going to attack in ten minutes."

Let's take this new **Howitzer** with us on all our expeditions. Wade ashore with it on our shoulders, commandeer a jackass, and move right out. It's a wonderful little gun. It is all the Marine Corps will ever need in the way of artillery, short of another world war. It will not hamper the celerity or mobility of Marine expeditions more than is required by the additional men necessary to man it. The U. S. Army has already demonstrated its extreme mobility by hauling a battery of them with their skeletonized crews in aircraft a distance of 76 miles. It took the battery only 1 hour and 25 minutes to make the trip, unload, and begin firing, counting from the time they started to load. For this movement they used three Keystone bombers, one Ford transport, and two Sikorsky and one O-2 observation planes. The Marines, while they are first class fighting men, need some artillery with them on their expeditions, and this is the gun they need, it will help a lot. Personnel cannot advance against material properly handled without enormous losses and usually disproportionate to all results accomplished.

Mr. Infantryman, it is a mighty pleasant sound to hear your own artillery shells going over to brother John Enemy, in fact, it soon becomes music to your ears, and especially so if he should happen to have you pinned to the ground. There's no use saying that such a thing will never happen in our bush warfare, let's hope not, but then it might. Marines and good ones have been pinned to the ground, and pinned so tight that it was with some difficulty they had to be reminded that they were supposed to shoot even if they couldn't see anything to shoot at, that the surprise which they had constantly been enjoined to execute was no longer in order. With your own shells going over your morale goes up immediately, and the enemy's fire ceases altogether or becomes very, very erratic. It is surprising how quickly a front line soldier learns the difference between our own shells and the enemy's when they are both passing overhead. He soon realizes that our shells are helping him in his



Marine Artillery in Guam

work. At any rate, with our own artillery along it's going to be an easier day than if we didn't have it.

The **Pack Howitzer** is capable of fast and accurate shell fire. It has a range of about the same as the French 75mm gun when the French 75 is using the old type ammunition, i. e., 8,500 yards. It has a variable trajectory, controlled by varying the propelling charge—it is a howitzer, which permits its use in a rough and wooded terrain. The French 75mm gun, irrespective of its weight and size, on account of it being a gun with a very flat trajectory, could not be used in most countries, Marines are liable to find themselves on field service, without exposing it to the view of the enemy. Exposing a battery to the view of the enemy brings to mind the saying in France during the world war which got to be almost axiomatic, viz: "A battery seen is a battery lost." Of course, there may be times when conditions will warrant such a course, but it will not be normal in any war to expose at any time a battery of artillery in position to the view of the enemy. Judging from the past, in most of our expeditionary service we will be in a kind of a bush warfare, and in order to facilitate communication between the battery and the front it will be necessary to push the **Pack Howitzer** battery up nearer to the front than would normally be desirable, but the type of weapon it is permits of just this. It will serve well as an accompanying gun or battery, in fact, its normal use in the Marine Corps will probably be as an accompanying battery or gun.

The new **Pack Howitzer** is a real piece of artillery—it is not an infantry weapon. If they are kept together when we have more than one along, tactical considerations permitting, and placed in the hands of an officer trained to handle artillery, and we have many such officers in the Marine Corps now, their fire effect will be enormously greater than any infantry weapon could possibly produce. It is capable of great destructive power, of neutralizing the enemy's fire, all at long ranges if necessary, and its use destroys the enemy's morale while boosting the morale of our own men. It can fire all types of shells, viz.: Shrapnel, high explosive, smoke and chemicals. The shrapnel projectile is equipped with a combination time and percussion fuse, all other projectiles may be fired with any of the following point detonating fuses: slight delay (.05 sec.), instantaneous, and the supersensitive

(Continued on page 44)



MARINE OFFICERS' SCHOOLS, QUANTICO, VA., COMPANY OFFICERS' CLASS 1931

Seated: 1st Lieut. F. L. Buchanan, Captain G. T. Hall, Captain J. P. Adams, Captain W. K. McNulty, Captain M. Corbett, Captain C. E. Rice, Captain B. Dubel, 1st Lieut. G. W. Walker.
 Center: 1st Lieut. C. D. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. E. U. Hakala, 1st Lieut. L. A. Haslup, 1st Lieut. H. H. Hanneken, 1st Lieut. B. L. Vogt, 1st Lieut. P. R. Cowley, 1st Lieut. F. P. Snow, 1st Lieut. C. W. Meigs.
 Top: 1st Lieut. F. W. Bennett, 1st Lieut. G. H. Towner, 1st Lieut. W. A. Wachtler, 1st Lieut. T. H. Cartwright, 1st Lieut. C. C. Jerome, 1st Lieut. I. W. Miller, 1st Lieut. H. C. Bluhm, 1st Lieut. W. Ulrich.



MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO, VA., FIELD OFFICERS' CLASS 1931

Seated: Captain T. P. Cheatam, Captain J. M. Bain, Major T. E. Thrasher, Major R. H. Davis, Major G. S. Clarke, U. S. A., Captain J. T. Moore, Captain T. E. Bourke, Captain R. Winana.
 Standing: Lieut. W. C. Ansel, U. S. N., Captain J. L. Perkins, Captain D. E. Campbell, Captain A. B. Hale, Captain J. H. Platt, Captain L. R. Jones, Captain J. P. McCann, Captain R. E. West.



BOOK REVIEW



THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY By Edward Fraser and L. G. Carr-Laughton

Published by the Royal Service Institution, Whitehall, S. W., London, 1930. 2 volumes. Illustrated. Price 3 Guineas.

Any authoritative work on the subject of the Royal Marines has a vital interest for the personnel of the U. S. Marine Corps since that famous organization, which had its origin in the "Lord High Admiral's Regiment in 1664, is the prototype of the American Marine Corps, founded in 1775 before the American Colonies had declared their independence from England.

From its foundation in 1664 down to the dawn of the nineteenth century in 1800 the Royal Marines, as they came to be styled in later years, functioned as a naval military force for duty on board ship and on shore as occasion dictated. In this service they were used wherever the British Navy saw service and in such service won many words of praise from the Admirals and Captains of the Royal Navy.

Early in the nineteenth century Admiral Nelson, commanded the British Mediterranean fleet and the Downs Squadron, was on duty observing the French fleet at Boulogne with which Napoleon hoped to conquer Britain. With these British sea forces there were a large number of "bomb vessels" armed with heavy bombing guns which were manned by detachments of Army artillerymen. Unaccustomed as were these land trained artillerymen to life aboard naval vessels, they failed to meet the requirements of this service and the admirals in command made recommendations to the Admiralty at London for the formation of suitable Marine Artillery detachments to man the guns of the bombing vessels.

After due consideration the Lords of the Admiralty in London approved these recommendations and the result was the establishment of the Royal Marine Artillery which, with its coordinated branch the Royal Marine Light Infantry, formed the Marine forces of Great Britain as a part of the Naval Service. From that date until nearly a century and a quarter later in 1923, when changing conditions in the British naval requirements led to the amalgamation of these two branches of Marines into one corps known as the Royal Marines, the Royal Marines Artillery served gallantly and efficiently in the British Navy, winning encomiums from the high sea leaders under whom they served and the plaudits of the people whom they defended.

From its foundation in 1804 until the year 1890 the Royal Marine Artillery together with the Royal Marine Light Infantry formed the Marine Detachment of every important ship in the British Navy, and from the latter date until 1923 such Marine Detachments were assigned to first class ships and flagships only.

During the nineteenth century the British Navy was largely employed in the traditional "protection of British interests abroad" when not engaged in the major operations of war, and it was in such protective service aboard that the Marine won a wide experience and technique which prompted Kipling to say of him:

"For there isn't a job on the top 'o the earth the beggar don't know, nor do—

You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead, to paddle 'is own canoe—

'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolouse—soldier and sailor too."

The early chapters of the book tell of the organization and formation of the corps and give the letters of Lord Nelson which had much to do with the establishment of the R. M. A. Following are accounts of the part played by the Marines in the Napoleonic wars and the Peninsular campaigns with Wellington.

Several chapters are devoted to the experiences of the R. M. A. in the "American War" from 1812 to 1815, covering numerous landing operations along the Atlantic coast of the United States, operations on Lake Champlain, battle of Lundy's Lane, siege of Fort Erie, the operations in the Chesapeake preceding the capture of Washington in 1814, and ending with the battle of New Orleans.

Other chapters are devoted to accounts of the fighting by the Marine artillerymen in many foreign lands, in Algiers in 1816, the Ashantee wars in Africa, operations against the Turks in the near East and against the Syrians in 1840, the Parana River expedition in South America in 1845, three small wars in China, and the war with Russia in the Crimea from 1854 to 1856.

Operations in China cover many pages covering Canton in 1857, the Peiho in 1860, the Taiping Rebellion in 1861, down to the Boxer War of 1900, when the British Marines and American Marines fought side by side in Peking during the siege and in the Relief columns that marched from Tientsin to Peking to relieve the beleaguered legations and their hard pressed guards.

The period from 1900 to the opening of the World War in 1914 was remarkably devoid of "small wars in distant parts" for the warriors of Britain, and the British Marines used it as a period of training which stood them in good stead when the great war strained the military strength of Europe to the breaking point and again brought the Marines of Great Britain and the United States in the battle line alongside of each other.

In the World War the British Marines saw service with the ships of the Navy in every battle of the war on the seas, as well as ashore on every front and also in German East Africa and German Southwest Africa.

During this great struggle the Royal Marines grew from a strength of 18,000 to a wartime strength of nearly 60,000, in proportion to the increase of the Royal Navy, but after the close of the war retrenchment was the order of the day after the years of tremendous expenditures for the sinews of war. As a result of this policy the two branches of British Marines, the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery, were consolidated into one corps, designated as the Royal Marines, the duties of the two branches to be performed in future by the consolidated corps, and the total strength was reduced to about 12,000.

With this move the old distinction between the "Red Marines" (R. M. L. I.) and the "Blue Marines"

(R.M.A.) passes into history and the new British Marine wears a blue tunic with red facings, the old insignia of the bugle for the infantry and the grenade for the artillery being replaced by the "Lion and Crown" badge long used to mark the British land soldier.

The comment published in the *Globe and Laurel* at the time of the publication of the King's Order which effected the changes above mentioned is worthy of repetition here as it is quite applicable to events in our own Marine Corps:

"Reduction in the armed forces of the Crown has invariably followed great wars, and our corps has been no exception to the rule. Our numbers have always risen in time of war and fallen in time of peace. We have always survived the process and will survive it again; but we must now be prepared to face a period of small establishments, and slow promotion, with pride in our past and faith in our future."

The two volumes are printed on fine paper, very well bound, and profusely illustrated with pictures and maps, making a most desirable addition to every military or historical library, and the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps will find much to interest and entertain them in a perusal thereof.

"On The Way"

(Continued from page 41)

(long nose). The time element of the shrapnel projectile is for the purpose of exploding it in the air just above the heads of troops and should this fail the percussion element will put it off on striking anything. The slight delay and the instantaneous are used to permit the projectile to penetrate before exploding as in firing for the destruction of works, and the supersensitive is used where it is desired to explode the projectile before it enters the ground as in firing high explosive against personnel. When we are firing other than shrapnel, the supersensitive will be the normal fuse for our work, because chemicals must be kept on top of the ground and firing for **destruction** will be unusual. The latter type of fire is rather extravagant in the expenditure of ammunition. The normal type of fire will be for **neutralization** either of the enemy's fire or of a locality in which the enemy is concentrating, which is much more economical in the use of ammunition and usually just as effective, and especially so when the accompanying destruction is considered.

The **Pack Howitzer** is a weapon we can take with us and use it anywhere we go. So let's take it and do the job right. With it along there need be no hesitation, push right through. It will give close support to the infantry. In fact, this is the only reason for the existence of artillery, i. e., to give close support to the infantry. The **Pack Howitzer** will save many Marine lives, and it will make of any expedition a harder hitting force. "They're on the way, Buddy, they're on the way."



Lt. O'Bannon scales the sallyport of Derne, 1805.



"It is essential that the men be well-built, vigorous and hardy"

WE find in early recruiting orders, dated in 1798, a request that no man be accepted under five feet, six inches in height. In passing on this request to a Marine Captain then recruiting in Philadelphia, the Captain was told that the limit in height might be disregarded, but that the men must be "well-built, vigorous and hardy."

Even in those days the importance of the right food to physical development was beginning to be understood and special attention was paid to food for the Corps.

To-day, food for the Marine receives greater consideration than ever before—and it is with special pride that we note Grape-Nuts as a fixture on the Marine diet.

Served with milk or cream, Grape-Nuts contributes a remarkable supply of vital elements for health and energy—and provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal.

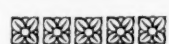
Try this delicious food at breakfast to-morrow. One



taste of the golden-brown kernels, and you'll understand the reason for its popularity. Grape-Nuts is a product of General Foods Corporation, and is sold by grocers everywhere.

© 1930, G. F. CORP.

Grape-Nuts
buy it to-day
for breakfast to-morrow

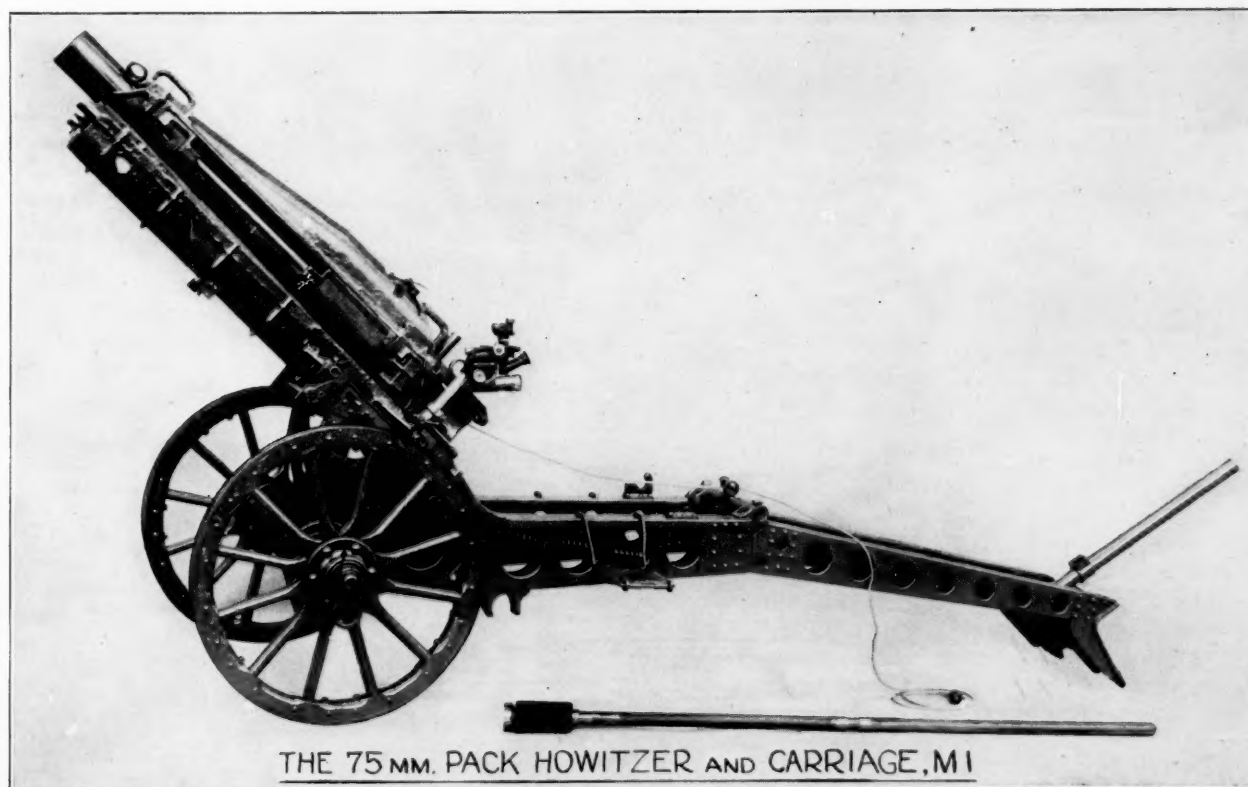


PROFESSIONAL NOTES



THE 75MM. PACK HOWITZER

By Major Harry K. Pickett, U. S. M. C.



THE 75 MM. PACK HOWITZER AND CARRIAGE, M1

Four of the new 75mm. Pack Howitzers were recently delivered to Quantico and these are the first of that type for the Marine Corps. They were immediately placed in service and the First Battalion, 10th Regiment, is now composed of two batteries of 75mm. guns and one battery of 75mm. Pack Howitzers. Deliveries of four howitzers will be made in 1932 and in

1933, if funds are made available. The 75mm. gun will be continued in use until replaced. They will then be carried in store as a war reserve.

The following brief description will show the characteristics of this weapon and its adaptability to Marine Corps expeditionary use.

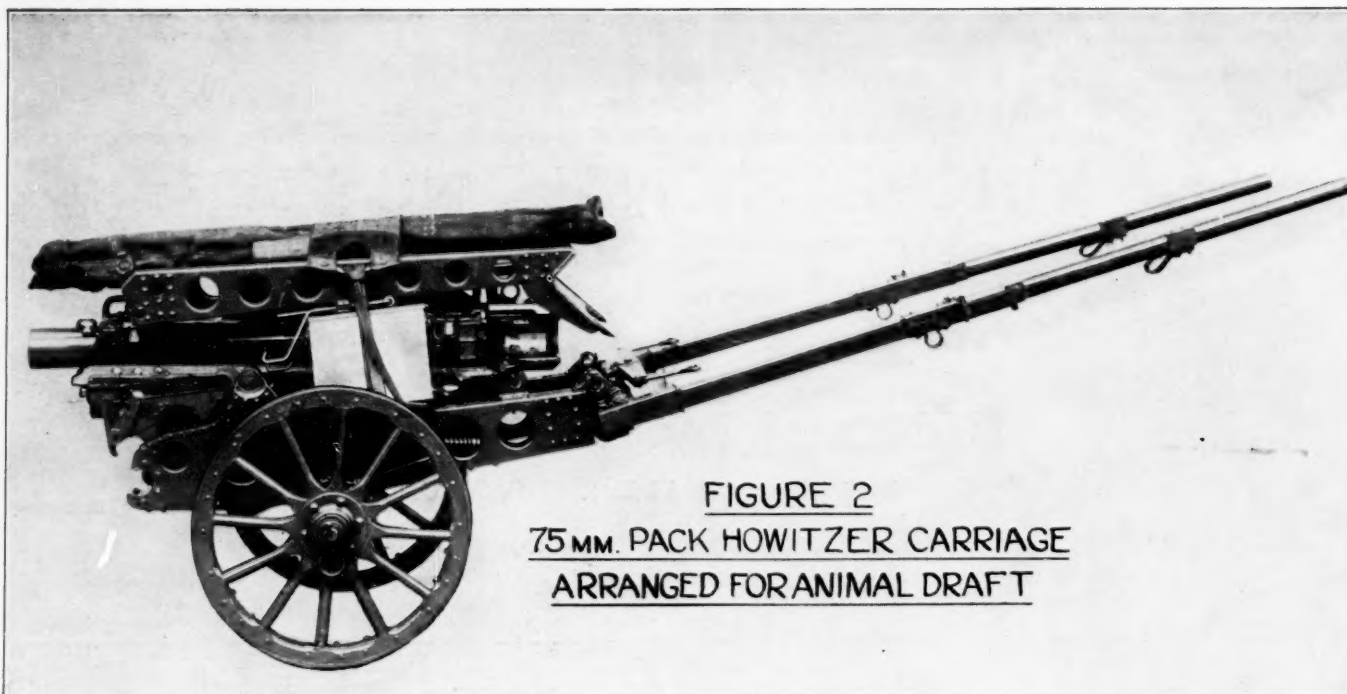


FIGURE 2
75 MM. PACK HOWITZER CARRIAGE
ARRANGED FOR ANIMAL DRAFT

The howitzer and carriage are designed to be readily separated into units suitable for pack transportation and it may also be arranged for traction by two draft animals in tandem. Except for short distances,

it is not suited to be drawn by tractors because of the light wooden wheels and steel tires with which it is equipped.

The various pack loads are as follows:

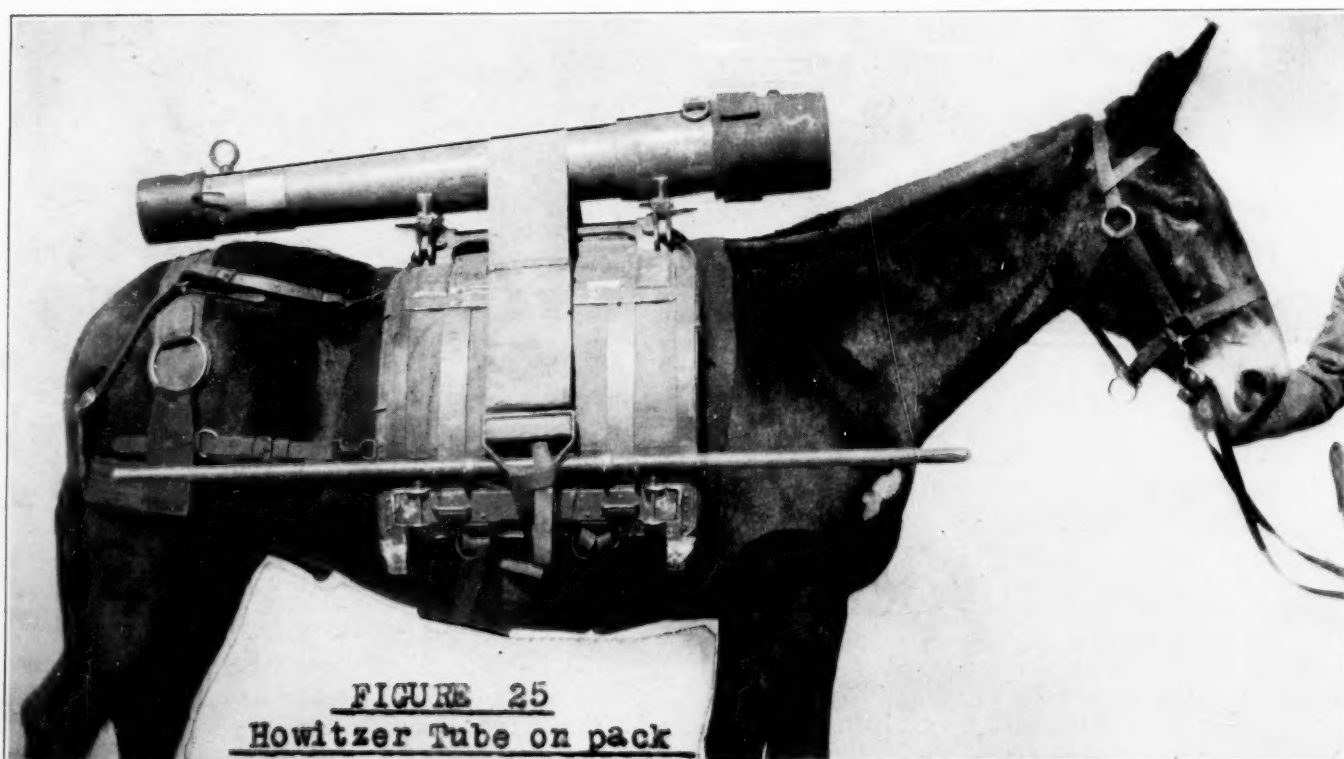


FIGURE 25
Howitzer Tube on pack

Load No. 1: Howitzer tube, muzzle cover and lifting bar, pay load 229 lbs., saddle and pack, 110 lbs., total weight on animal 339 lbs.

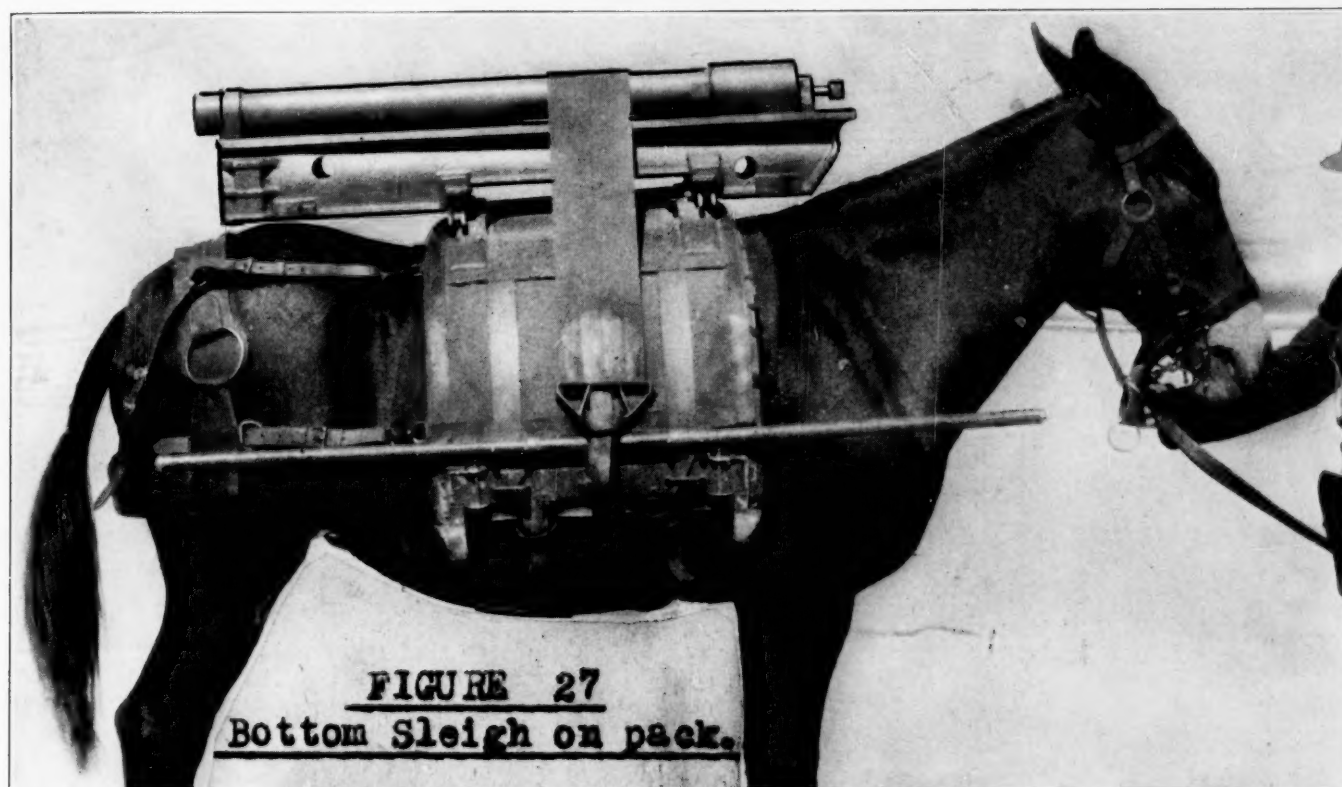


FIGURE 27
Bottom Sleigh on pack.

Load No. 2: Bottom sleigh with recoil mechanism and lifting bar, two oil cans and one oil can carrier, pay

load 225 lbs., saddle and pack 106 lbs., total weight on animal, 331 lbs.

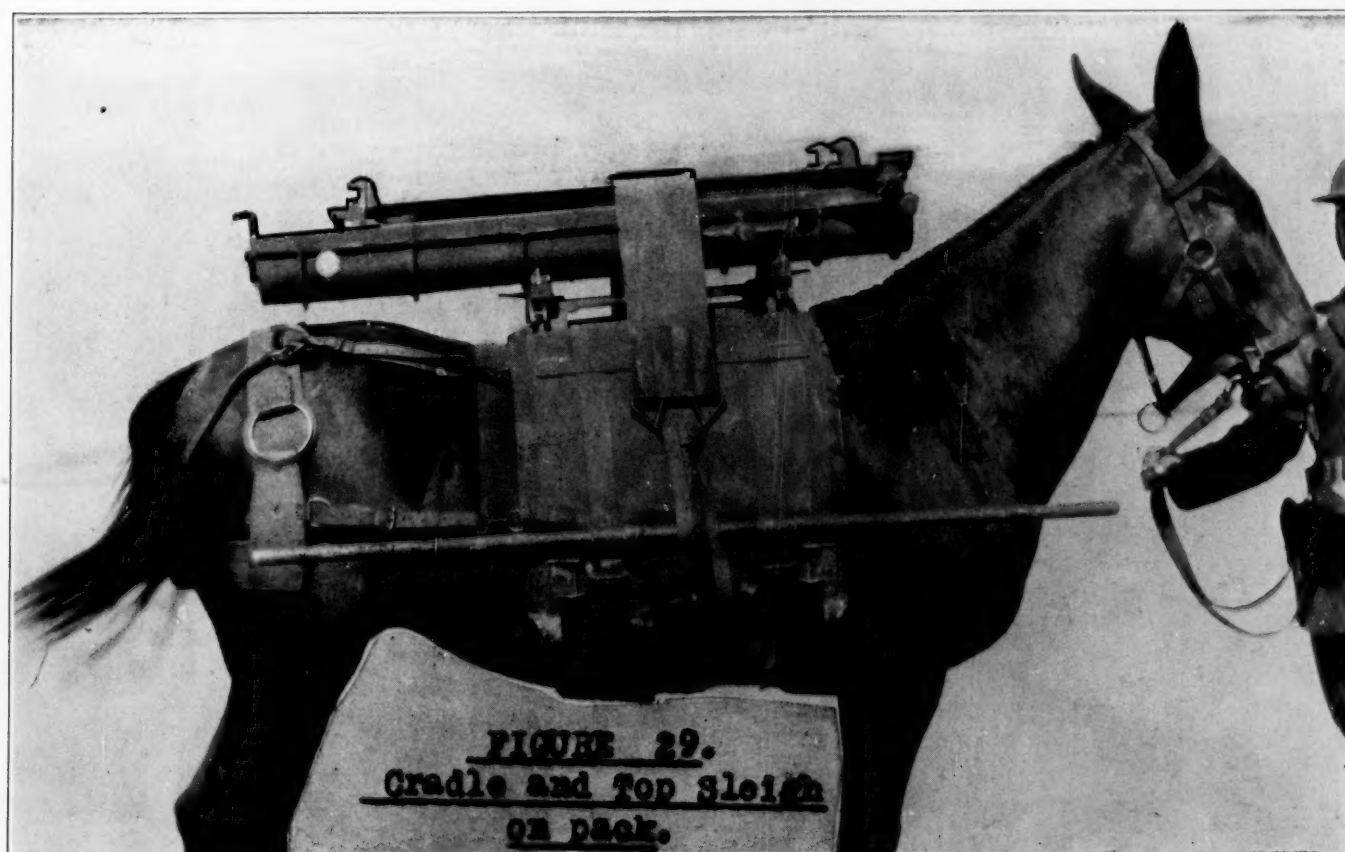


FIGURE 29.
Cradle and Top Sleigh
on pack.

Load No. 3: Cradle, top sleigh and lifting bar, pay load 229 lbs., saddle and pack 105 lbs., total weight on animal 334 lbs.

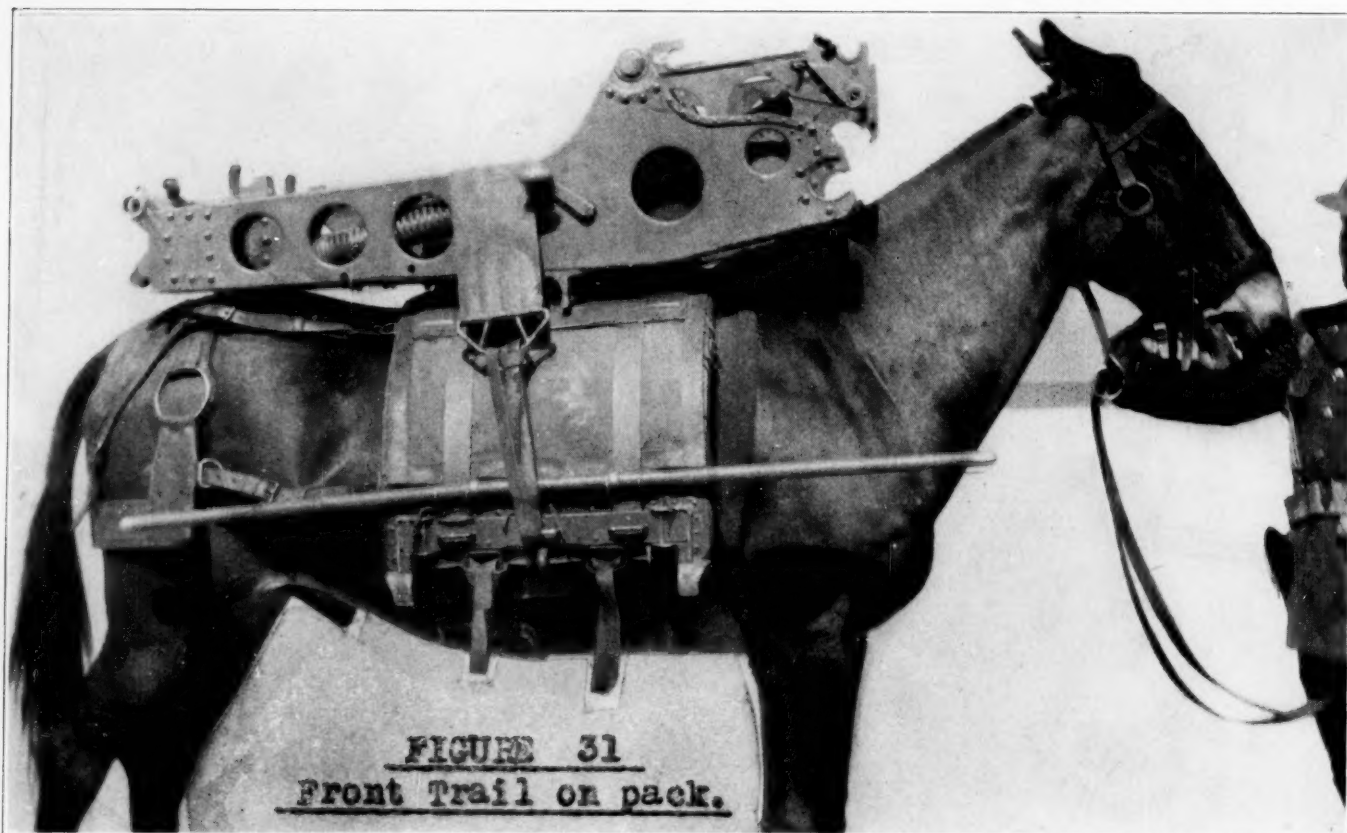


FIGURE 31
Front Trail on pack.

Load No. 4: Front trail and lifting bar, pay load 243 lbs., saddle and pack 109 lbs., total weight on animal, 352 lbs.

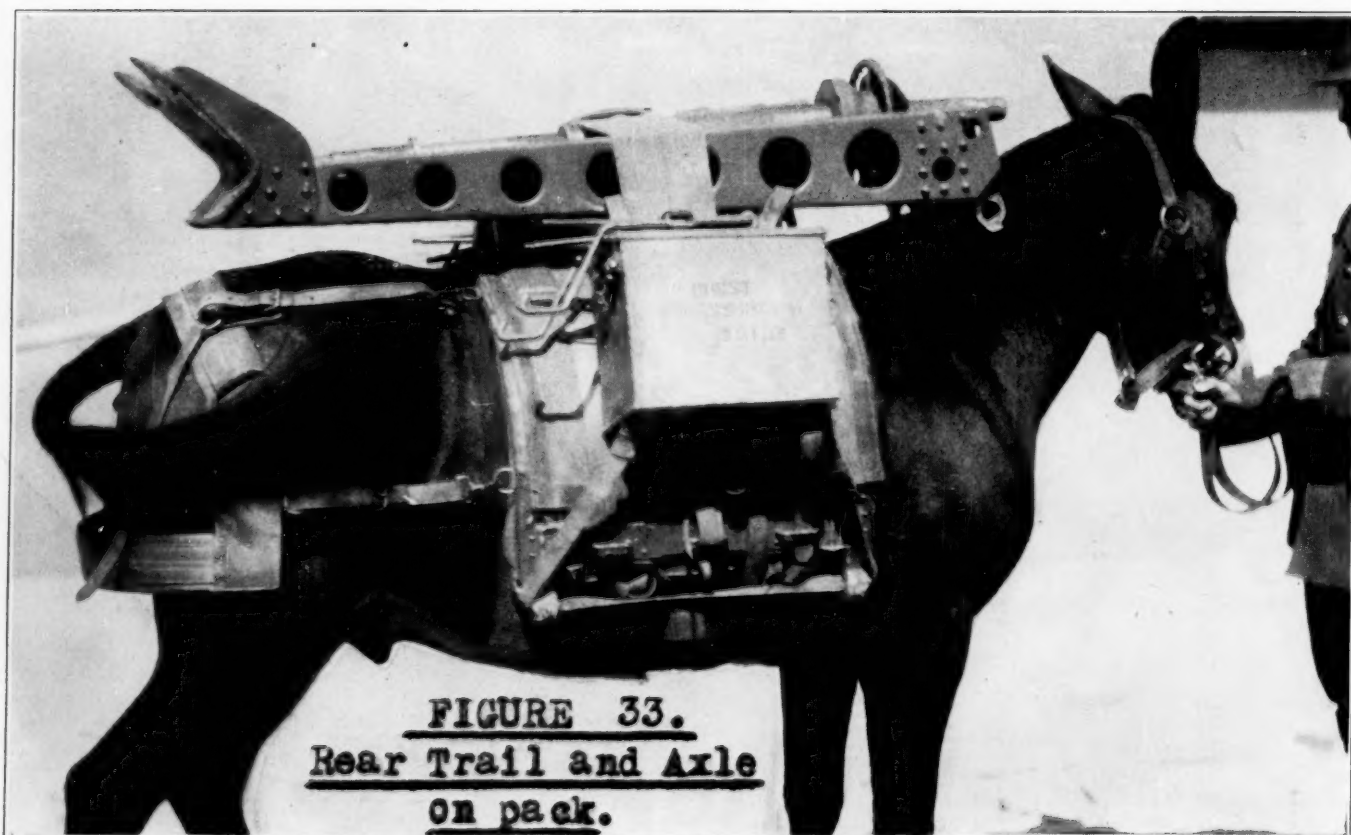
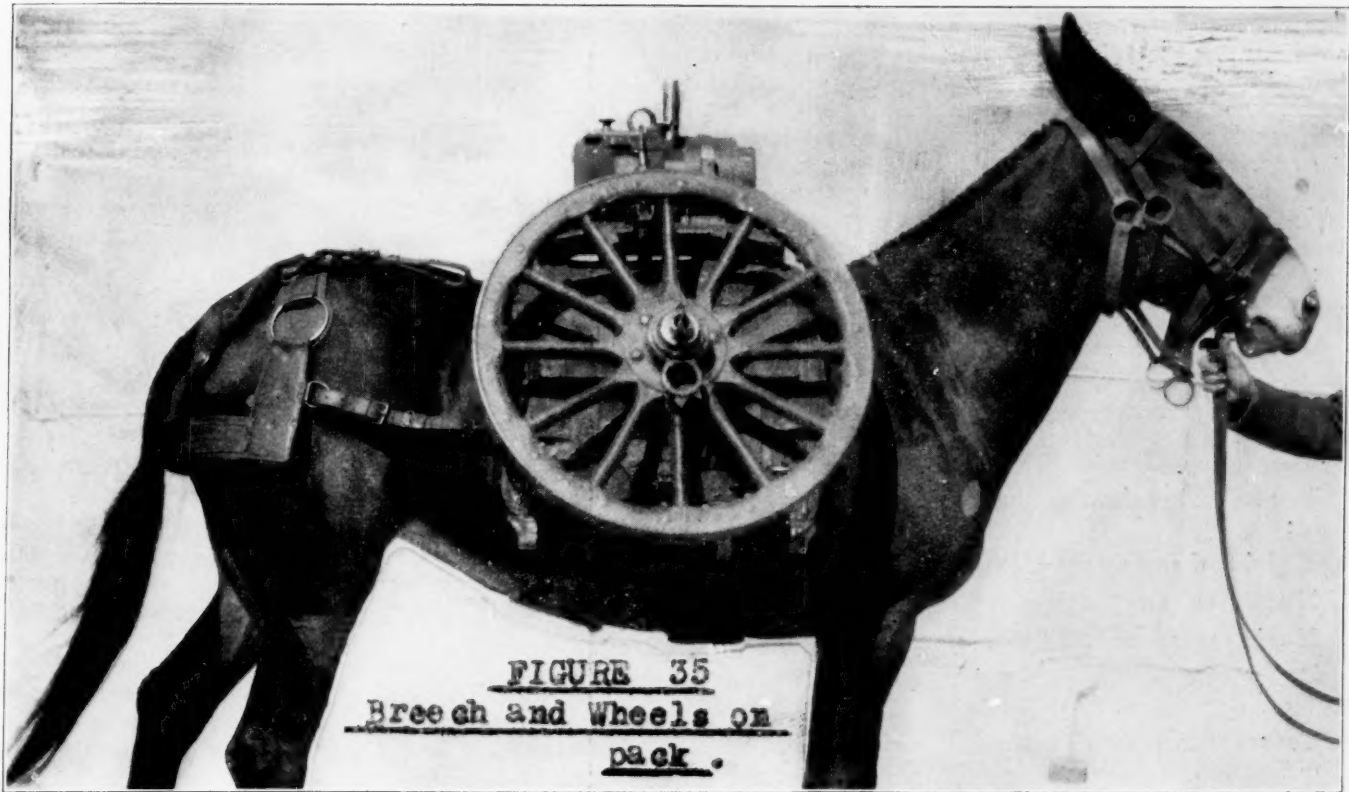
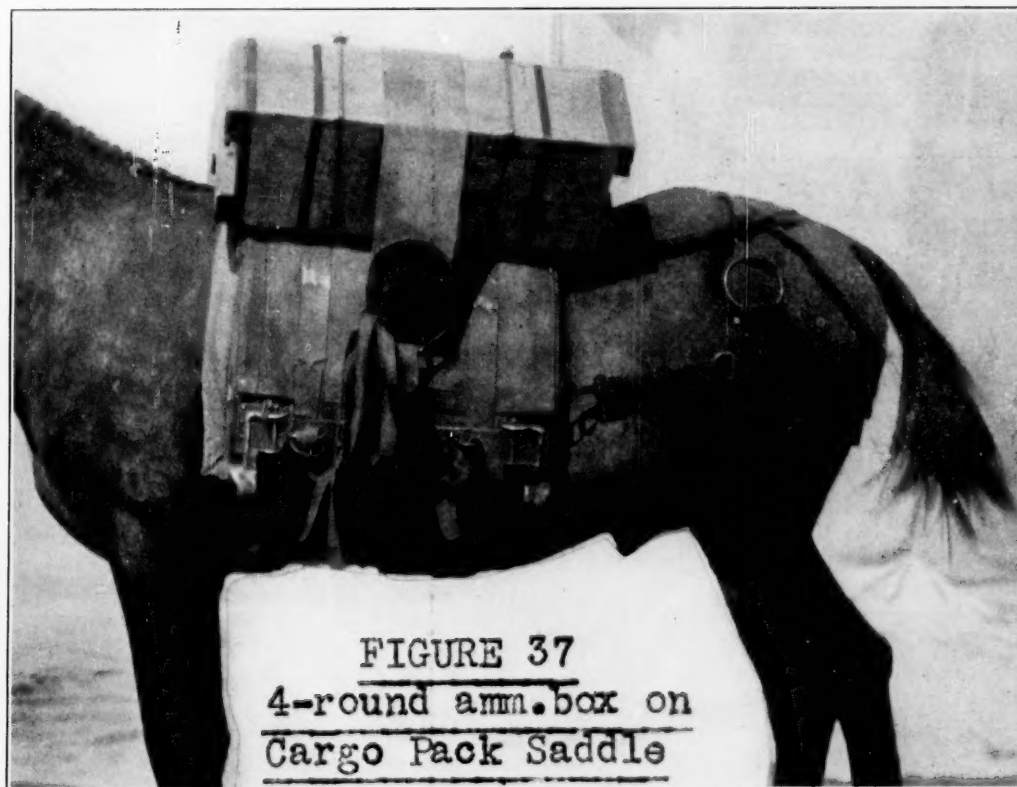


FIGURE 33.
Rear Trail and Axle
on pack.

Load No. 5: Rear trail, axle, sight and accessories. Pay load 248 lbs., saddle and pack 106 lbs., total weight on animal, 354 lbs.



Wheels and breechblock. Pay load 218 lbs., saddle and pack 126 lbs., total weight on animal, 344 lbs.



Ammunition Load: Two boxes, 8 rounds, one box on either side of the animal. Pay load 210 lbs., saddle and pack 103 lbs., total weight on animal, 313 lbs.

In the experiments conducted at Quantico a complete section was landed from each boat without the aid of a ramp, assembled and placed in travel position, drawn 150 yards inland and laid for firing in an average time of thirteen minutes per section after the boats were beached. Ammunition was carried in Cole carts. The cart was put ashore empty and then loaded by hand from the boat. There are sufficient men in the section to man-handle the piece and cart and it was the opinion of the officers conducting the exercises that a single section, a platoon or the battery could land and support an attack for at least eight hours before the transport and maintenance sections of the unit would be required. It is not expected that such satisfactory results would be obtained in a landing through surf on a hostile beach, however, the test demonstrates the suitability of the pack howitzer for landing operations.

The following show the ballistics, range, etc., of the piece:

Weight of projectile, 15 lbs.

Muzzle velocity (supercharge), 1250 ft., per sec.

Maximum range, 9200 yards.

Range of elevating mechanism, minus 5 to plus 45 degrees.

Traverse to right of midaxle position, 3.5 degrees.

Traverse to left of midaxle position, 1.5 degrees.

Ammunition is of two types, high explosives and shrapnel. High explosives is fixed ammunition. Shrapnel is semi-fixed, in that the projectile can be removed from the cartridge case to permit of reducing the propelling charge by removing one or more powder biscuits according to the range desired. It is packed in expendable wooden boxes, 4 rounds to the box. Fuses are separately packed in the same box with the projectiles. The weight of box and contents is 105 lbs.

Dupont Smokeless Powder Plant

THE du Ponts started the manufacture of powder on the banks of the Brandywine more than 100 years ago, and since that time they have furnished powder for the guns of the United States from small arms to the great guns of the battleships and land fortifications. Although their powder factory was moved from the original location on the Brandywine some years ago their experimental laboratory remained there until quite recently, and in it constant experimentation was carried out looking to the improvement that might be made in the powder for all classes of firearms and cannon.

The experimental laboratory of the Smokeless Powder Department of the du Pont Company, which has heretofore been known as the Brandywine Laboratory and which was located at Henry Clay, near Wilmington, Del., has been moved to Carney's Point, N. J., the location of the du Pont smokeless powder plant.

New buildings have been erected for the Smokeless

Powder Laboratory at Carney's Point, including a new ballistic building, a chemical laboratory and the necessary units for the semi-works plant. The new laboratory will be known as "Burnside Laboratory" in honor of Mr. Charles F. Burnside, deceased, who was one of the pioneer smokeless powder makers of America.

Although only experimental samples of powder have actually been made in the Brandywine mills for a number of years, the testing of powders has been continued on the site where E. I. du Pont de Nemours established the original du Pont mills in 1802. It is explained that the change has been made in the interest of convenience and efficiency, as all du Pont smokeless powders are produced in the Carney's Point plant which is said to be the largest manufactory of the smokeless type of powders for sporting uses and for military purposes in the western hemisphere.

In striking contrast to the simple piece of equipment used for testing black powder more than a century ago are the highly scientific instruments with which the new du Pont laboratories are equipped. For many years after the making of explosives in the little water mills on the Brandywine began, the sole means of testing the "strength" of gunpowder was the eprouvette, a small mortar, into which a measured charge was loaded together with a solid iron cannon ball. Firing was done by means of a red hot rod placed on the touch hole. The index to the strength of the powder was the distance the ball was shot by the charge.

Some measure of the advance in the manufacture of smokeless powder can be had when this old method of testing is compared with the precise measurements made today on apparatus such as is installed in the present du Pont laboratories. There are super accurate chronographs for measuring velocities, pressure gauges which measure the pressure with utmost exactness, the gun for measuring recoils, the oscillograph for making time-pressure curves and many other instruments used as gauges of the various qualities which a good powder must possess.

The production of propellant powders is an exact science which calls for the most minute care because of the qualities which must be developed in the product. The du Pont laboratory has developed a system of accurate chemical control, the result of the many years' experience of the company, which aims to make a product whose stability, propellant and keeping qualities will meet the demands. Modern smokeless powder is an entirely different product from the old black powder which was a physical mixture. Smokeless powders of today are cellulose products and are made to meet exacting specifications. The system of chemical control and checking which has been developed in the du Pont laboratories aims to insure the greatest uniformity in meeting the various sporting and military requirements.

In addition and all important is the fact that after the powder has been manufactured and tested ballistically, samples are stored in specially constructed, high temperature surveillance magazines where the keeping qualities of the product can be reliably predicted in a comparatively short space of time.

Construction Progress at Quantico

By Captain Williams P. T. Hill, U. S. M. C.

FILLING, GRADING, AND BRIDGE AT AVIATION FIELD

THIS consists of clearing the site both on the air field in the vicinity of the old Balloon Hangars and the area between the incinerator and old Chopawamsic Creek; removing all existing work, excavating the surface to the required levels, and dredging a new channel for Chopawamsic Creek to take care of the drainage after the old channel is filled; filling in the old channels and low areas to the required elevation (as shown on accompanying sketch) and the installation of a new bridge, bridge approaches and water supply line to aviation.

The completion of this contract will make available a flying field approximately 4,500 feet long and 1,500 feet wide, with the longer axis approximately parallel to the prevailing wind.

The details and present status of this contract are shown on accompanying photographs.

It is anticipated that this contract will be completed by the fall of 1932.

Another filing and grading contract for filling the low area between the Rifle Range Barracks, Motor Transport Building Area and railroad and the two low areas between the New Barracks Area and the railroad tracks was awarded about the same time as the Aviation Fill contract. This work includes clearing, filling, grading, and the installation of drains.

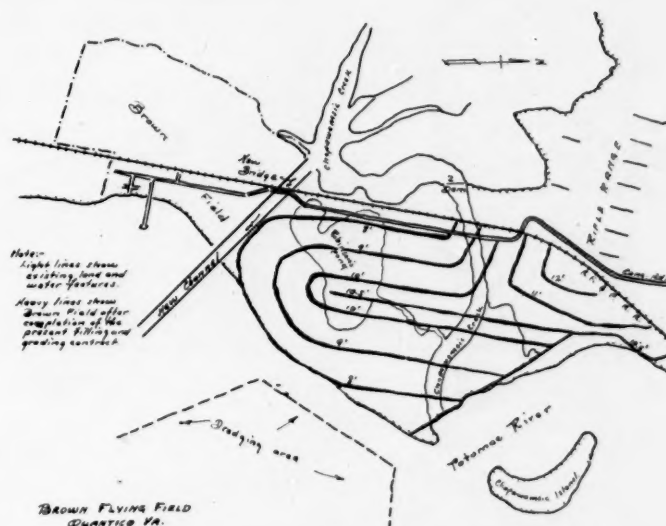
The completion of this work will give a drill and parade ground in front of the New Barracks approximately 450 feet by 2,000 feet. However, the central portion of this area on which now stand the Gymnasium, Reclamation, Laundry, and Hostess House, will not be available until other arrangements have been made to house the activities elsewhere.

It is anticipated that this contract will be completed in the spring of 1932.

FOUR NEW BARRACKS FOR ENLISTED MEN

Barracks A, B, and C, were completed and occupied in the summer of 1929. The four New Barracks are designated D, E, G, and H, and they will probably be completed in late 1931 or early 1932. The contract for the four New Barracks includes all water, sewage, and drainage systems, heating and steam distribution systems, electric lighting, power and telephone systems and roads and walks.

Due to the unsatisfactory walls in the squadrons, galley, and mess halls in the first three barracks, it was decided that all walls other than board rooms, etc., should be of cream colored, glazed, vitrified, wall bearing tile, and the cove base a medium brown, glazed, artificial tile. It is hoped that this will cut down high maintenance costs and will give a satisfactory wall in all respects, as the glaze on the tile is not of a high order that will cause reflection to hurt the eyes.



Sketch of Dredging at Brown Field

The concrete floors in the first three barracks have not given entire satisfaction, and to eliminate this condition as far as possible, all floors are to be finished in a dark red concrete except the galley, galley storerooms, and mess hall, which are to be finished with a dark red quarry tile.

The general arrangement of the four New Barracks is practically the same as the three old ones except barracks "G" which is built to house the Signal Battalion, with schoolrooms, radio repair shop, etc., that are a part of the activities of that Battalion.

After barracks A, B, and C, were completed, it was found that there was inadequate ventilation in all bath and washrooms and galleys. This condition was corrected by the installation of blower and ventilation systems where required. Also the Keene's cement plaster around the shower enclosures in bathrooms did not stand up as well as had been anticipated, so tile walls have been installed in all bathrooms in the older barracks, and are being built in the newer ones.

Any other deficiencies noted in the construction or



The New Marine Post at Quantico, Va., August, 1931



New Aviation Field at Quantico

use of the older type barracks are being corrected in the new type ones.

The galley equipment and refrigeration equipment remains practically the same, but the water coolers heretofore ice cooled are being hooked up with electrical refrigeration similar to that installed in most modern apartment houses. Gas cooking ranges and baking and roasting ovens will replace the coal fired and electrically operated ones in both the old and new barracks upon the completion of the natural gas supply line from near Manassas, Va., sometime early this winter.

The tunnels connecting the barracks for transmission of steam are a part of this contract, as well as grading all the areas immediately surrounding the barracks.

NEW DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

The Disciplinary Barracks are located in rear of the Motor Transport Building and in a building 121x42 feet, two stories high, of the same type architecture as the New Barracks. It is modern in every way and will house the prison warden, 16 guards, and 70 prisoners, in rooms, and 10 in cells. The mess hall will seat 40 men comfortably and the galley is comparable with those in the New Barracks. The building will be heated from the central power plant. Roads, walks, and approaches are also being built in this area.

NEW BOILERS IN POWER PLANT

In order to adequately care for the present and future needs of the post, two 820 H. P. water tube boilers with settings, coal pulverizers, pulverized coal burning equipment, automatic control, soot blowers, flues, piping, valves, and accessories, are now being installed in the Post Power Plant. These boilers will probably be in operation by the 1st of December.

The steam line from the Power Plant has been extended to the Hospital Area and the Hospital and Quarters are now being heated from the Power Plant.

ROADS AND WALKS

The Triangle Road, between Triangle and Quantico has been widened by in-

stalling concrete shoulders along the edges, and then the old concrete covered with bituminous surfacing to the level of the shoulders. New culverts with concrete headwalls were installed when necessary. Most of the bad curves were eliminated and all curves banked in order not to slow down traffic.

New Barnett Avenue has been completed from the Power Plant to Administration Avenue, and is now open to traffic. Also that portion of Barnett Avenue between Ridge Road and Triangle Road is now completed and is similar in construction to that part of Barnett Avenue in front of the New Barracks.

Lejeune Road is being widened 8 feet and curbs installed between Biddle Road and Ridge Road. This is being done in order to take care of the congested traffic conditions between the present apartment houses and contemplated ones.

Walks and roads in the New Barracks area are included in barracks contract to serve all the seven barracks as they were not included for the first three barracks in the contract for them.

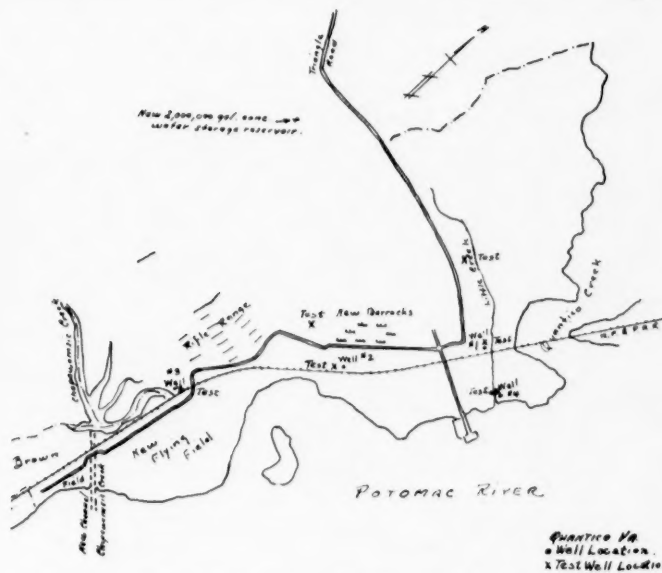
WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for Quantico has always been unsatisfactory, especially during droughts such as occurred during the summers of 1924 and 1930, when water was available only in small quantities from the post water works and wells of small capacity. This is most apparent from the short length of Chopawamsic Creek, the small area of the water shed served by that creek, as well as the rock formation of the country itself.

In order to alleviate this situation, the basin at the water works is being enlarged from approximately 3,000,000 gallons storage capacity to approximately 10,000,000 gallons storage capacity. In addition to this a 2,000,000 gallon concrete water storage reservoir has been completed



New Industrial Area, Marine Barracks, Quantico



Location of Four New Wells at Quantico and of Six Test Wells

on one of the highest points in the reservation, about a quarter of a mile north of the four old wooden water tanks. Realizing that this amount of water in storage both at the

Water Works and at the concrete storage reservoir would not last long under such conditions as the drought in 1930 or for an extended period of time, steps were taken to secure water by means of wells sunk at advantageous points on the reservation.

As most of the strata underlying the reservation is non-waterbearing, the waterbearing area was determined by boring six (6) test wells and from this data four wells were located at advantageous points indicated on accompanying sketch. These wells have stood up fairly well under tests, ranging from 100 to 300 hours, and the total amount of water gained from all four wells totaled approximately 1,200,000 g. p. d. Under ordinary conditions this amount is more than ample for the requirements at Quantico; however for a protracted drought the wells are expected to furnish the bulk of water. The only reason why these wells should fail in their output is that the water bearing sands may not have a large area and volume of sand in which to store water. The formations that contain the waterbearing sands extend only to near Triangle. The lower Cretaceous (Patuxent, arkose and sand) outcrops occur at a point near there. The formation below this is granite and non-waterbearing in this area.

A compilation of water analyses follows:

COMPILED SEPTEMBER 28, 1931

TESTS ON WATER FROM WELLS—

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., By U. S. Bureau of Standards.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Average All 4 Wells
Analyses in parts per million (milligrams per liter)	523	523	523	523	
Laboratory Number	47458	47216	49695	51010	
Total solids dried at 180 degrees C.	118	108	100	198	131
Silica (SiO ₂)	18.5	35.2	28.0	34.0	28.7
Iron and Aluminum Oxides (R ₂ O ₃)	Trace	Trace	Very Small	Very Small	Very Small
Calcium (Ca)	0.9	2.4	4.3	3.5	2.8
Magnesium (Mg)	0.3	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.8
Total Alkali, expressed as sodium (Na)	34.7	26.5	21.0	57.0	34.8
Sulphate (SO ₄)	11.5	11.5	11.0	6.2	10.0
Chloride (Cl)	3.4	3.9	4.7	57.0	17.3
Carbonate (CO ₃)	None	None	None	None	None
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	76	63	61	70	67.5
Total hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃) calculated from calcium and magnesium	3.5	11.3	23.0	20.0	14.5

All samples were practically clear and odorless, although there was a little sediment in bottoms of containers. Filtered samples were used for analyses.

All samples are comparatively soft and may be satisfactory for domestic use (laundry, cleaning, etc.) without previous treatment. The water is also suitable for drinking and cooking purposes.

When such soft waters are used in boilers, corrosion is likely to occur, but this could probably be retarded or remedied by the use of sodium silicate. The

addition of soda ash (sodium carbonate) at the rate of about 1½ lbs. per 1,000 gallons should assist materially in preventing boiler corrosion. The use of small doses of Navy Boiler Compound (Navy Dept. Spec. No. 13-C-3c) might also be effective.

The general averages of the four analyses of water from the four wells are given in the last column in order to show the composite analysis of the water as it will be delivered in the supply lines for use at all points.



The New Reserve

Major George K. Shuler, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

UNWILLING to sink back into the military stagnation of a purely civilian life, some hundreds of Marines who saw service in the World War have proved their love for the Marine Corps by becoming active, potent adjuncts of that Corps. Unable to lay aside completely the tradition built up in the European struggle they have brought the Marine Corps Reserve in peace time to a position of competent readiness by maintaining Marine Corps standards of discipline and efficiency.

To themselves they have attracted additional hundreds of recruits until now some 3,000 men stand ready for active service with special adaptability for the training of such thousands as might in an emergency be called to arms.

Less than two years old the Reserve has perfected its organizations to a point where it has this season successfully demonstrated that they are capable of functioning as such.

In the 1931 two weeks training periods the officers of these organizations conducted successfully their training and demonstrated that the Marine Corps has in readiness a hand picked force of Reserve capable of maintaining the unequalled traditions of the Corps.

The present active units which the late Major General Commandant Wendell C. Neville called the "New Reserve" were started as an experiment less than two years ago. The policy adopted at that time was to enlist as many active reservists as practicable with the funds appropriated. Weekly drill pay, the issue of expensive uniforms and long railroad hauls were discontinued so that now the units are administered at a minimum of cost to the Government. Under the present system the reserves are paid only for the two weeks field training. The uniform issue is limited to two pairs of trousers, two shirts, one web belt, one pair of leggings, one field hat and hat ornament. Each reservist is required to buy his shoes, many have also purchased blue uniforms. Special arrangements have been made with the Governors of several states for the use of National Guard camp sites in the vicinity of the cities in which the units function. This placed the reserves on their own responsibility and from the showing made this year it is firmly believed that the experience gained by carrying on in this manner was most valuable and offered the officers and enlisted men an opportunity of solving the problems they would be actually called upon to face should the order be issued for them to proceed on expeditionary service.

While the two weeks allotted for field training may seem to be too brief a period, still after being assigned as an observer at several of the camps during the past summer, it can honestly be stated that the results obtained were almost unbelievable. Companies arriving with a high percentage of raw recruits some of whom were handling a rifle for the first time in their lives were whipped into shape and before the first week had elapsed were going through the manual of arms, close and extended order drill, parades and reviews with the snap and precision of veterans. The neatness and soldierly qualities shown was most favorably commented

on by all who had an occasion to come in contact with the various units. High ranking officers of all the regular and National Guard services were most profuse in their complimentary declarations. After explaining the system under which our reserves operate the most often expressed reply was "I don't see how they do it."

The schedule of training as carried out in 1931 was long and hard. From early reveille until late afternoon recall not a moment was wasted, drills, lectures, scrub clothes, firing on the rifle range, parade and reviews made up the regular daily routine. The health of all at the camps was excellent. The majority of cases treated by the medical staff consisted of minor complaints the most frequent one being blistered feet.

The Marine Reserve today is a well oiled progressive going institution and one that the entire Marine Corps can well be proud of. They have carried on in the real Marine way and possess the real Marine spirit. Without that spirit the things accomplished could not possibly have been done. The pecuniary reward to the individual is practically nothing when compared to the results that have been obtained. The time, effort, patience and loyalty of the officers are things that money cannot buy. The time given up by the enlisted personnel throughout the entire year, the willingness to co-operate and learn the things that go to make up a first class fighting man was all done for the privilege of attending camp for two weeks annually and working harder than ever while there, shows that same spirit and loyalty that has made the name Marine one that all citizens look up to with pride. Now the reserves are in shape to serve as a ready auxiliary of the regular service. The organizations are such that they are capable of being expanded into full strength units. It is conservatively believed that in an emergency each member of the Reserve could be counted on to recruit at least two men of the same calibre as himself.

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The Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade

Organization and Annual Training, 1931, As Told by the Command and Staff of the Brigade

AT the close of the first training camp of the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade at Camp Pollard, Virginia, the Commanding Officer of the Sixth Brigade received the following letter of commendation from the Major General Commandant:

"From: The Major General Commandant.

"To: The Commanding Officer, Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, Washington, D. C.

"Subject: Letter of Commendation.

"1. The Major General Commandant recently inspected the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade during its Annual Training (1931) at Camp Pollard, Virginia Beach, Va., and commends the personnel of this Brigade on its military appearance, exemplary conduct, technical skill and individual zeal. The comments of Officers of the Regular Services, of National Guard Officers and civilians, on the Brigade were deservedly complimentary. It was obvious that the personnel of the Brigade was imbued with the spirit of the Marine Corps and the Naval Service and was living up to the best patriotic and military ideals.

"2. The Major General Commandant is cognizant that these achievements were made possible only by many hours, days and weeks of preliminary hard work in recruiting and organizing the Brigade and desires to convey to the officers and men his sincere appreciation of their patriotic contributions to National Defense, which they have given the Country through the Marine Corps, in making the Brigade outstanding in accomplishment.

"3. The Commanding Officer of the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade will publish this Letter of Commendation to the Command.

B. H. FULLER."

The Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade was authorized by the Major General Commandant on 18 March, 1931. Its authorized strength is 1540 officers and men comprising the following units, all of which are organized though they have not as yet their full complement of officers and not fully recruited:

Brigade Headquarters.

Brigade Headquarters Company.

Brigade Service Company.

Engineer Company.

Military Police Company.

Motor Transport Company.

Brigade Band.

The 20th Reserve Marines.

The 23rd Reserve Marines.

The 1st Battalion 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery).

The policy is to transfer or discharge officers or enlisted men who fail to display proper interest in their organization or who for business or other reasons are unable to maintain active membership. This policy while prohibiting an accumulation of dead wood also requires organization commanders to be active in keeping their units recruited otherwise both the organization and the officers commanding it will be out of the

Brigade in a very short time.

The highest strength on the Brigade rolls has been 1326 officers and men and of this number 903 enlisted men and 52 officers, 7 of whom were medical and dental, attended annual training at Camp Pollard, Virginia, August 23rd to September 6th, 1931.

Expensive dress uniforms are no longer issued the Marine Corps Reserve and in common with the other organizations the Sixth Brigade receives for issue to each man on enlistment:

1 Hat, field

1 Ornament, hat

1 Scarf, cotton

1 Belt, trousers, web

2 Shirts, cotton

2 Trousers, summer service

which issued at current prices costs the Government Eight Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents (\$8.28) per man. Each additional year of the man's enlistment, provided he has attended training camp on the previous year, an issue of clothing comprised only of the above named articles at a total cost of not to exceed Four Dollars and Fourteen Cents (\$4.14) is authorized as replacements.

Shoes are purchased by the individual man which requires him to make an investment on enlistment of approximately half of that made by the Government.



The Major General Commandant presenting the Colors to the Sixth Reserve Marine Brigade, at Washington, D. C., August 23, 1931.



Brigadier General S. Gardner Waller, Adjutant General of Virginia, presenting the trophy awarded to the best drilled company to Captain J. M. Kelly, commanding Company "E" (403rd) 20th Marines, Washington, D. C. The picture shows two of the three Midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy, who served as junior company officers during the encampment.

Men that do this are interested in the Marine Corps and the Reserve otherwise they would not spend their money. The Sixth Brigade in addition to the expense involved in purchasing shoes requires annual dues from its members which provide the funds for the purchase of armory equipment, extra band instruments, music pouches, music, janitor service, printing, incidental camp expense, expenses incident to the maintenance of Brigade Headquarters and armory for which Government funds are not available.

Training

The Training Schedule of the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade for the year 1931 covered the period August 23 to September 6, inclusive. Virginia State Military Reservation, at Virginia Beach, Virginia, furnished the locale.

A succession of Sunday morning formations at Anacostia, D. C., which were inaugurated approximately two months prior to sailing date, served materially toward a general shaking down, and supplemented splendidly, the Monday and Friday night assemblies at the Armory.

At 9:30 a. m., Sunday, August 23, the Brigade, in formation on John Marshall Place, rendered appropriate honors to the Major General Commandant, who had graciously accepted an invitation to be present, and swung into a column of squads for the march to the dock. All baggage having been under guard on the docks overnight, due to no availability of the steamer Northland until one hour before sailing time, it was necessary to combine troop embarkation with

loading activities. This was accomplished with dispatch. Thirty-five minutes proved sufficient time in which to clear the dock. This maneuver won favorable comment from the ship's officers, some of whom suggested that our men were all expressmen judged by the way in which cargo trucks were raced about the decks.

Careful advance planning and cooperation from ship's force found every unit in comfortable quarters upon arrival on shipboard. Company and organization offices were immediately set up. Messing arrangements ran off without confusion. Medical examinations were conducted according to regulations and to schedule. At each of two meals served on board, upward of 900 men were fed in one hours elapsed time and the cleanliness of decks, heads, etc., remained undisturbed.

Midnight of the 23rd found the Brigade entrained at Berkeley, Va., for Virginia Beach. Heavy rains had transformed the roads and the camp into the well known "Seas of Mud," and a steady downpour punctuated the march from rail head to camp. Typical of the spirit displayed at all times by the mixture of hard bitten old timers and untried school boys which is the Sixth Reserve Brigade, the growls were few and the laughs legion.

Monday, August 24, brought sunshine. All hands made camp. Necessary minor engineering jobs prevented pursuit of the Training Schedule for the day. Similar exigencies interfered at frequent intervals during the first week. So much damage had been done to company streets, roads, sewers, etc., by the heavy rains immediately preceding arrival that valuable time had to be donated to correcting conditions.

Beginning Wednesday, August 26, and straight through the balance of the Training Period the Brigade followed, to the letter the Training Schedule as laid down in printed form excepting such minor interruptions as above noted.

The progress made in Close Order Drills, in the attitude and bearing of individuals on and off parade ground, in Extended Order work, in Battalion, Regimental and Brigade formations, as well as in Guard Duty and on the Rifle Range, was of a nature to be most gratifying to all who had a part in it. The strength of the organization plainly lay in thoughtful planning, initially, and then in a scattering of experience, hard working senior officers. Added to these factors the Brigade boasts a surprisingly large group of thoroughly experienced and highly efficient non-commissioned officers the greater part of whom are ex-marines. These factors working on and with a group of younger officers most of whom brought intelligence and enthusiasm together with an eagerness to learn which off-set lack of experience found splendid material in the enlisted personnel which is of as high a type as could well be recruited.

Given such factors and conditions a Training Period of two weeks can, and in this case has been made to accomplish highly satisfactory results. Without touching upon the many complimentary remarks made by citizens of Virginia Beach and by the officers of the National Guard, in camp at the time, it might be well to state that due perhaps to a combination of higher type personnel and to the fullness of the Training Schedule there was a surprising lack of regrettable occurrences. No arrests were made by local authori-



The Signal Platoon Makes a Set-up to Send an Urgent Message

ties during the two weeks period. Nothing but the most minor infractions of discipline came to the attention of commanding officers. It may therefore be said that the Brigade arrived, encamped, trained and left without offending against the rules of conduct which are the basis of good soldiering.

Leaving a working party the Sixth marched out of Camp Pollard at 7:00 a. m. Sunday, September 6; entrained and embarked for the return trip. Arrival at Washington was at 11:30 p. m. Marching direct to the Armory, company and organization commanders began immediately the business of checking in rifles and equipment. This process moved in the same orderly fashion which characterized the entire encampment. By 3:30 a. m. Monday morning the last truck had been long unloaded, the last item of equipment turned in and cleared and the Training Period of the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade for 1931 had been officially closed.

Signal Communication

It was realized at an early period in the history of the Brigade that any attempt to "take the field," whether for maneuvers or camp, would necessitate a communication system not only for tactical coordination but also for the expeditious and orderly conduct of administration. Communication requires technical knowledge, technical skill, learned by a natural "liking" for such work. One cannot make a good telephone or radio electrician out of a poet. Captain W. B. W. Stroup was given the task of organizing the Brigade Communication Platoon and an under-strength but ambitious unit was the result. A few, very few, were equipped with even an elementary knowledge of radio, telephones, switchboards, etc. There was one very good radio operator and one good general electrician. The Platoon was filled "chock-a-block" with willingness and capacity for absorbing instruction in the intricate technical details, and an intelligence for rapidly assimilating technical instruction.

As stated above, the Brigade landed "twix night and morning." The morning of the first day broke with a suggestion by the communications Instructor that the day be spent in transporting the numerous crates and boxes of signal equipment from "some-

where across the bay to camp." Captain Stroup informed the instructor that every bit of equipment including several miles of wires "was not across the bay but had been finally moved into the communications store tent at three a. m. that morning, a good omen, in spite of the rain. Inspection of the equipment showed every article on hand and not even a scratch on any box. Everything was dry and men and equipment "ready for work."

The organization of the Platoon into a Message Center Section, Telephone Section, Radio and Visual Section, etc., had been made before hand and the training schedule, already prepared was posted. Each section proceeded to "break out" its equipment described in the schedule, and the system was "on the way."

As mentioned previously, technical experience was practically nil. None of the members had ever made a splice in field wire, many had never seen a switchboard before, much less operate one, and the same applied to radio, panels, signal lamps, flags, pyrotechnics. To abbreviate a record, which can well be in length a number of interesting details must be omitted.

With a little guidance here, some field instruction there, assisted by text books, training regulations and evening instructions after working hours a complete telephone net was established in camp and at the Rifle Range consisting of forty-two circuits, a switchboard at Brigade Headquarters, and one at each Battalion Headquarters, with a phone in each unit office. A circuit was laid and connected to the Commercial Telephone System. The Message Center Section functioned splendidly, and "according to Hoyle" from the first day until it closed in Washington after the encampment was over. The Radio and Visual Section made excellent progress. There was one first class operator who was given training on the ground and was trained in and operated the radio set in the airplane which was loaned for the occasion by Major Geiger, Commanding Officer of Brown Field, Quantico, Va. The average code reception of the section was, after two weeks, about four words per minute. Every evening found the members busy with the signal lamps and each morning the entire Platoon exercised at semaphore. The Radio Section carried on air-ground communication for two days with the previously mentioned plane. This consisted of air-ground communication (Brigade operator in the plane) using two-way radio, radio-panel, that is, messages by panel from the ground to the plane, the plane replying by radio, panel-pyrotechnic, the plane replying by Very's pistol to panel messages from the ground; panel picked up messages, dropped messages, the plane receiving messages by panel from the ground and by picking up messages from the ground and replying by dropped message. The installation of the wire (telephone and electric light) and the maintenance of the wire system was of a high order. No trouble was reported. The telephone section operated the switchboards and were, in a short time, routing calls properly using proper phraseology and code names. All together, the Platoon is in a high state of efficiency and has been instructed and has actually exercised at every method of communication used by the Marine Corps.

THE RIFLE RANGE

The organization known as the Rifle Range Detachment, Brigade Headquarters Company was com-

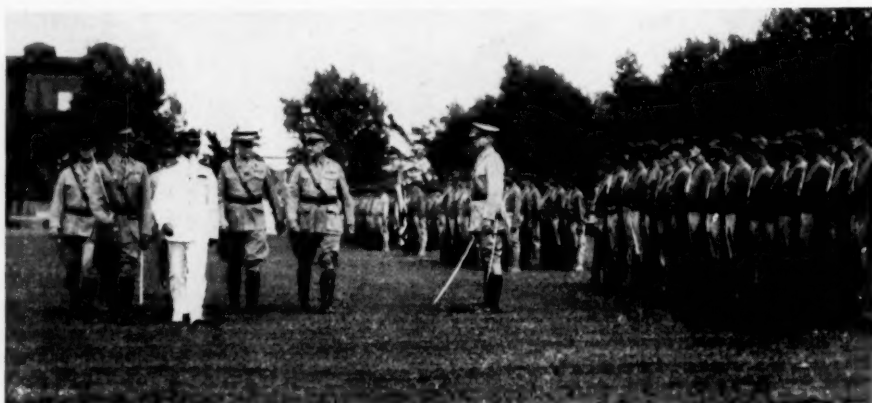
posed of one officer who is the Brigade Range Officer, one First Sergeant, one Gunnery Sergeant, one Sergeant; one Corporal and one Private. In order to make this function as a complete unit on the Rifle Range two to three men from each of the line company were detailed to the Range Detachment for the full period of firing: These men all reported to their respective commands each day after firing ceased and only the men regularly attached to the Range Detachment were detained for the necessary work at the magazine and about the range.

During the actual firing period the Rifle Range Detachment comprised one officer and forty-four men. Twenty-eight of these men were picked to coach on the line, one Gunnery Sergeant, one Sergeant and two men worked permanently in the butts, one Sergeant and one man had charge of the ammunition and the issuing of same, one Gunnery Sergeant worked the firing line and nine men were necessary for telephone communication work. This excessive amount of telephone men was necessary due to the unusual situation of the Range which was to the left of the main highway at the entrance to the Government Reservation and camp. This road ran between the 200 and 300 yards firing lines. As the qualification course was fired from the two hundred yard range, we were clear of the main road, but the targets and butts were parallel to and approximately 75 yards from the high tide shore line. All firing was toward the Atlantic ocean. There was no bank behind the targets so two telephones and sentries were stationed on the beach to warn bathers, and in case of vessels within a limit of two miles off shore, to notify the firing line to cease firing. These two beach phones were connected with a central station near the firing line. Other than those, three phones were in the butts and three on the firing line.

Thirty of the forty targets were used on regular relays, while numbers 32, 33, and 34 were reserved for men on special details who did not have time to spend a full day on the range. To further guard against broken relays, the men were kept together under their own company commanders. This was effective in preventing straying and dozing off just before the time to fire.

Each man as he reported on the range was made to understand that his particular job, whether in the butts or on the firing line, was just as important as that of the Range Officer and that without his utmost cooperation we could not hope to succeed in finishing the firing in the allotted time. Excellent results were obtained in this way.

Of the two weeks, the first week was devoted to instruction practice. During this instruction practice, it was necessary for each man to make an average score of 30 points at each position, or a total of 150 points for the practice course, or he was not allowed to fire for record. This was done to first eliminate the waste



Rear Admiral Walter S. Crosley, U. S. N., Commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., "Trooping the Line" of the Provisional Marine Reserve Regiment at Training Camp, Great Lakes.

of expensive ammunition. Each coach was instructed to stop the firing of any man who had two consecutive misses until the range officer could investigate the case. Flinching, by the new men, was usually the cause. The use of dummy ammunition easily cured this fault.

Visibility on the range was good at all times, it being best in the morning from eight until about 10:30 A. M. After this time, more elevation would always have to be used, due to the position of the sun. The wind bothered us very little, and the mirage was never enough to be considered. We also had a help in that there was grass between the firing point and the targets, although this was of uneven heights, and varied in color from green to a light brown.

The "D" Course was fired, all firing being done from the 200-yard firing line, and the score for qualification as expert rifleman was 224. The following is to give an idea of how some of the men piled up their scores over and above the requirement for "expert":

Sergeant Bender, Company "D," 20th Marines, 243; Sergeant Holst, Company "F," Major Fondall, Brigade Headquarters, 237; Gunnery Sergeant Gentry, Company "D," 23rd Marines, 241; Private Wagner, Company "E," 23rd Marines, 231.

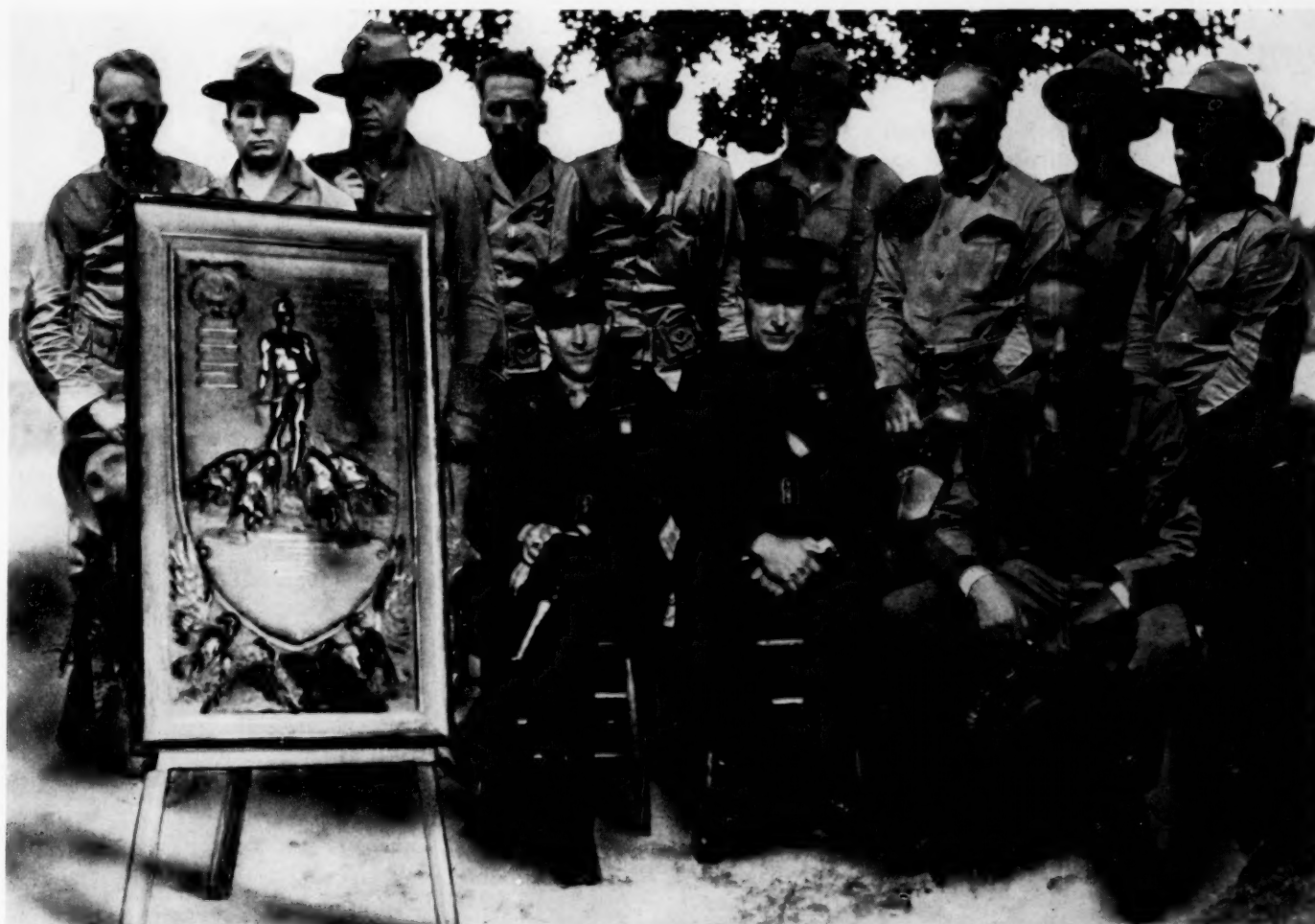
Each year there is a cup, known as "The Colonel's Cup for Rifle Marksmanship," and a ribbon and medal, known as "The Range Officer's Trophy," for the highest individual rifle score.



Field Ambulance Section, Sixth Reserve Marine Brigade, Camp Pollard, Va., Virginia Beach, Va., August, 1931.

The National Matches of 1931

By Captain John H. Craig, U.S.M.C.



MARINE CORPS RIFLE TEAM, 1931

U. S. Marines and the trophy they won for outshooting 112 teams and winning the National Rifle Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1931. From left to right, standing: Corporal William A. Easterling, Germany, Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, Corporal John C. Blodgett, Sergeant Frelan S. Hamrick, Sergeant John C. Cochrane, Sergeant Carl L. Laine, Sergeant Kenneth E. Harker, Lieutenant August Larson and Private Edward V. Seeser. Sitting: Major Harry L. Smith, Captain Joseph Jackson and Lieutenant Pierson E. Conradt.

THE National Rifle and Pistol Matches of 1931 are over. The great tented city that blooms annually on the shores of Lake Erie has folded its canvas walls and faded away. The ten thousand odd crack rifle and pistol shots of the nation that made up its population are back on their regular jobs trying to earn a living. For a few days newspapers carried brief accounts of the various matches and at the end the old familiar headline appeared "Marines Win Again." The great American public skimmed through the stories at its breakfast table, yawned, said "Oh yeah," and with this eloquent summing up the whole affair slid noiselessly on its way toward the limbo of things forgotten, while the world eagerly turned the pages of its paper to the stories of the last juicy sex-murder and the freshest dope on the World Series baseball contenders.

Most Americans look with favor on shooting. It is our traditional national pastime which made our forefathers great in war. The average citizen owns a

firearm or two and likes to fire a few shots when the spirit moves him. But this is the extent of his interest. Marines share this blase attitude of the public towards target practice. It is a hard game to dramatize. The public regards as mildly eccentric the rifle "nut" who will spend day after day in sun and rain stretched out on the target range preparing for match competition. This, they think, comes under the classification of hard labor. They are right. The Marine knows they are right, because it is part of his job to do just this. Which may have something to do with his attitude on the subject.

Of course Marines like to see Marine teams win the National Rifle match. We have become used to it through long habit and consider the National Trophy as being in a way a part of the property of our Corps. But beyond that interest seldom runs. Comparatively few Marines ever get to the National Matches and a surprising number of them can not even tell you the

targets and the ranges at which it is shot. As a possible competitor in interest with a ball game, a boxing match or a movie, they simply can't see it at all.

Kipling once said "There is drama in ditch digging, color in clam catching, heart throbs in hauling hay." The undersigned does not pretend to be an authority on any of the handicrafts above quoted, but there was drama enough at the National Matches this year for Mr. Kipling or anyone else with an eye to see it.

The matches this season were hard fought as any in the history of the game. There were the usual number of tight situations, critical relays, of individuals who shot their way to greatness, of team-play and the spirit of sportsmanship. But beyond and above all that the National Match this year was dramatic because it presented the age-old spectacle of age against youth. Of a champion measuring his years and experience against the fire and ardor of fresh contenders. Of a couple of graying veterans reversing the hoary axiom of sport: "Youth must be served."

The veterans made up the coaching staff of the Marine Team. The shooting members of the Team were another matter, grading up about the same as the members of other teams in age and experience. But it is not shooting members alone who win matches. History is filled with the record of great shooting teams that have failed for want of leadership. In the final analysis those who supply the leadership and do the planning and the doping play a part that it is difficult to overestimate in the performance of a winning team. It was in the leadership of the Marine Rifle Team at Camp Perry this year that the drama lay.

On a three-legged stool back of a dusty, sun-scorched firing line sat a large gaunt individual, his blue right eye glued to a spotting telescope. Mirage and heat waves danced on the baking turf. Dust devils cavorted in a fish-tail wind. The observer's eye was squinted almost shut. His complexion was brick-red. So was his hair, but there were silver threads among the gold. He wore Marine khaki and a Captain's bars. A thin little man beside him plucked blades of grass and tossed them tentatively into the air. He also was a Marine, a Major, dark haired but with a shooter's keen blue eyes.

"What do you make of it Jack," said the Major in just the variety of New England accent made famous by Calvin Coolidge.

"Point and a quarter left" said the observer spitting judicially.

The red Marine withdrew his eye from the scope, sat back and stretched. The Major produced the stub of a pencil and began covering the back of an envelope with figures. He knew every man on the Marine Team. His photographic mind carried a record of every score turned in by each individual through the long season and he knew just what combination of sights would be best for each man under every imaginable condition.

The Marine at the scope was Captain "Joe" Jackson. The Major was H. L. Smith. Jackson was a wizard at doping, Smith a marvel at planning. Together they formed the greatest aggregation of shooting brains which the game has seen since the great old timers, Harlee, McDougal, Holcomb and the rest who put the Marine Corps on the shooting map twenty years ago.

The shooting world has never seen the like of this

pair and may never see their equals again. Four times on four separate years before the present Major Smith captained Marine Corps teams which won the National Championship. Each time Jackson was his Team Coach. Jackson has been a member of eleven Marine Corps National Match Teams, Smith of eight. Both are magnificent shots, but even greater trainers of shooters. With Smith on the job to plan and Jackson to dope no Marine Team has ever lost.

The two first came together in 1918 when both were young. Their team in that year triumphantly swept the boards in wartime competition. 1921, '25 and '30, saw their triumphs repeated. A championship combination. Now when time had touched their temples with gray the two once more were back at their old tricks. This year for the last time, as Jackson retires in breaking forever the combination. Could they repeat?

The two were surrounded by advisors and counselors, the best that the Marine Corps had to offer. There was Colonel D. C. McDougal one of the makers of shooting and Dean of captains of victorious Marine Corps Shooting Teams. There was Major S. M. Harrington and Major D. L. Brewster from Headquarters and half a dozen others who have made shooting history. These were wise counselors, worthy advisors but on Smith and Jackson must rest the responsibility for success or failure of the Team.

After a nerve-racking morning of shooting the first day of the National Match ended with half a dozen teams in the running. It was a day of see-saw. Early in the morning the Navy went off to a lightning start and gained several points on the field. Then the Infantry flashed to the front. Toward the end of the first day the Coast Guard Team which had not been considered a formidable contestant put on a burst of speed and outdistanced all competitors while the Marines who had been shooting steadily and coolly breezed in close behind them for second place in the day's score. The first day's shooting included ten shots slow-fire off-hand, two hundred yards at the "A" target, ten shots rapid-fire two hundred, sitting or kneeling at the "A" target, ten shots rapid-fire, three hundred at the "A" target prone and ten shots slow fire, six hundred yards, at the "B" target. At the end of the day the scores stood: Coast Guard 1,877, Marines 1,875, Infantry 1,871, while the Navy, The Calvary, the Oregon National Guard were close enough up so that a bit of exceptional shooting might put them out in front.

During the evening excitement was at fever heat. The final stage of the Match consisted of twenty shots per man at the thousand yard range. An advantage of five or ten points meant little. A couple of misses at the thousand by a single shooter would mean the wiping out of a ten-point margin. There were 113 teams entered in the match and two or three thousand shooting "nuts" were in the camp to see the thing finished. In spite of the hard times everyone seemed to have money and be ready to bet it on his favorite team. Favorites with the crowd were the Marines and the Infantry, it being generally conceded that in spite of their lead in the early stage the Coast Guard would fold up in competition against the veterans of the older services at the trying thousand yard range.

Saturday, September 12, the day of the final stage, opened clear, hot and sultry. A first class day for shoot-

ing but not so good for the comfort of the spectators. At this stage the steady shooting Marine Team with Smith planning and Jackson doping looked hard to beat. All the same, the Infantry team was a great combination also and the crowd looked for a neck-and-neck finish.

The neck-and-neck feature was not to be, however. It was a good finish but not startling. The Marine Team was just too consistently good and too well-coached for its competition. From the early relays the Marines began to draw away from their competitors. Every Marine who went on the firing line turned in a creditable score. There were no bad strings. All through the season this present team has shot consistently. In the day of its great trial it ran true to form. No individual caved in as has sometimes happened to bring disaster to an otherwise fine aggregation. The average shots among the Marines turned in fine average scores as had been expected of them. The exceptional shots of the team also ran true to form and turned in exceptionally high scores. Corporal Wm. A. Easterling, for example, turned in a score of 292, eight down from a possible of 300. This was six points better than the winning score in the National Individual Match, in which by the way Easterling tied for first with 286. But in the Individual Easterling shot for himself. In the team match he had the advice of Jackson and Smith which probably accounted for most of the difference. Sergeant Carl I. Laine also turned in a phenomenal score, knocking off 291, only 9 down from a possible.

As relay after relay fired the Marines went further and further into the lead. Contrary to the expectations of the scuttlebutt experts the Coast Guard team did not fold up. Although gradually outclassed by the Marines, the Coast Guardsmen shot consistently and well, steadily increasing their lead over the Infantry which was hard put to it to nose out the Navy by two points when the last shots were fired. The final score showed: Marines 2,809; Coast Guard, 2,788; Infantry 2,759; Navy 2,757.

After the last shot was fired Major Smith slowly crumpled up the envelope on the back of which he had been figuring and threw it away. "Fine work, boys," he said to the members of the last relay as they came down from the firing line.

Jackson put his spotting scope back in its case and folded up the legs of its stand. He stood up and shook hands with his commanding officer. "Well, major," he said, "This is the end."

"Yes, Jackson, this is it," responded the major, "But a pretty good end at that, in fact what you might call a Garrison finish." Whereupon the two gathered up their shooting boxes and sauntered off and the firm of Smith and Jackson had won its last victory and passed into history.

The victory of the present year is the ninth won by Marine teams since 1918. Competition has been held thirteen different seasons, of which the Marine Corps has been victorious 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1928, 1930 and 1931. The Infantry has won the match in 1920, 1927 and 1929, the Engineers carried off the Trophy in 1924, and in 1926 there was no competition.

Throughout the program of the meet which preceded the National Matches the Marines shot well but suffered from an unusual number of bad breaks. A Marine won the Leach Cup, one of the classics of the

shooting game. A Marine won the Wimbledon Cup, only to be disqualified for an unwitting violation of a technical rule. Marines tied for first in three matches only to be ranked out because their scores at long range were exceeded by that of another organization. Finally a Marine, Corporal Easterling, tied for first in the National Individual Match and was ranked third because two other contestants made higher scores at the thousand yard stage.

For the first time in five years the Marine Corps Pistol Team failed this season to carry off the National Pistol Team Match. No especial provision is made by the Marine Corps for training the pistol team, the teams which represents the Corps being composed of volunteers from the rifle team squad who do their training at such times as they can be spared from practice with the Springfield. Their work in the past has been of astonishingly good quality and this year they shot well and steadily, but were topped by the Cavalry. Final score: Cavalry 1,261; Marines, 1,256; Infantry 1,253.

This is the first year since the institution of the matches that the Cavalry has been able to win the Pistol Team Match. Although the Marines fought hard to win, the victory occasioned much good feeling as the Cavalry have always been our good friends, and the men of the Marine team were delighted to see them carry off their long-desired victory with the distinctive cavalry weapon.

A hair-raising finish marked the conclusion of the National Individual Rifle Match. The scores of the winners were not exceptionally high, but not in years has the match been so closely fought and seldom have so many ties for the different places resulted. An afternoon wind at the 1,000 yards made itself felt, and many of the best shots in the match were unlucky enough to draw afternoon relays.

When the final shot of the match was fired it was with scores of 286. As the 1,000 yard event was being seen that four contestants were tied for first place shot on four different ranges covering more than a mile of firing line and targets a wild scramble ensued on the part of the mob of shooters to find out who had won and why. After an hour or two the Statistical Office worked the thing out. Final standing, 1st Lt. Sloan, 7th Infantry, First. E. O. Swanson, Minnesota civilian, Second; Corporal Wm. A. Easterling, U.S.M.C., Third; Captain E. L. Berry, 24th Infantry, Fourth. These four places winners made respectively at the 1,000 yards, scores of 97, 95, 92 and 90, which decided their standing.

Below these four contestants tied for first place with 286 came Captain C. P. Wade of the Infantry with 285. Then came five contestants tied at 284, followed by ten tied at 283, followed in turn by fourteen tied at 282. Thus only three points separated first place from thirty-fourth. Some close shooting, believe it or not!

In the National Individual Match a point of no little interest to Marines was the presence as contestants of the sons of two officers distinguished in the shooting annals of the Corps. These were Douglas C. McDougal, Jr., and Charles B. F. Price, Jr. Both proved to be chips of the old blocks by winding up well up among the high scores. Young McDougal finished No. 33 on the list with a score of 382, placing as the highest civilian shot from the state of Michigan, while

"Charlie" Price turned in a score of 279, which placed him No. 57 on the list and won him the highest standing in his classification as a member of the ROTC of the 2nd Corps Area. When it is considered that there were 1,744 entries in the match it will be seen just what a high order of shooting merit these scores imply.

An incident of interest to Marines and one which was widely commented upon by service men and civilians as reflecting the greatest credit on the sportsmanship and spirit of fair play of our Corps was the action of Captain Merritt A. Edson in one of the early matches. On firing a shot in one of his strings, Edson was marked up with a five on his target. Edson didn't think he had made a five. He asked the butts to mark the target again. They did this and again the white disk came up. Edson was sure by this time that he hadn't hit the bull and again insisted that the target be re-inspected. This done and it was found that Edson was right and the scorer had been mistaken. Edson was given a three which cost him the match but his sportsmanlike conduct won him commendation and praise from all sides.

An ex-Marine, Clifford J. Tappa, attracted much attention by his novel scheme to beat the current financial depression. Tappa was a shooter on a number of Marine Teams and while never a champion was always well up in the money. This year he has lost his job and been compelled to go back to the farm in Ohio. A little money will go a long way on the farm, so ex-private Tappa thought of the rich prizes at Camp Perry in the various matches and decided to see what he could do about it.

With his trusty rifle he boarded a train and in due time was to be seen on the firing line in many and sundry of the rich matches which make the mouths of pot-hunters water. Things went well with him. Better than he had hoped. He didn't win any firsts, true enough, but he placed second and third among the civilian entries with monotonous regularity, and by the end of the matches had accumulated himself a bankroll of something over \$300 of prize money, which is something that the Marine Corps Institute should consider in getting out its advertising literature.

Aside from the matter of comparative scores and matches won and lost the National Matches this year were more successful than ever before in their history and presented a pageant hard to equal for color, variety and interest. Including competitors, officials, scoring details, etc., more than twenty-one thousand persons during the duration of the matches from August 24th were domiciled in the camp on the shore of Lake Erie to September 12th. About six thousand tents were erected covering an area of several square miles. Beside the service teams there were teams and individuals representing the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, a number of city police departments, civilian organizations from many states, railroad men and commercial organizations of the United States and Canada, and other associations too numerous to mention. Beside the adult male contestants there were matches for feminine rifle enthusiasts and a junior division consisting of several hundred boys and girls.

More than two thousand rifles were issued to competitors and it is estimated that between two and three million rounds of ammunition were shot off by rifle and pistol enthusiasts during the three weeks duration

of the Matches and Schools by which they are preceded.

Beside the various service messes a huge central cafeteria was maintained for competitors which fed nearly two thousand persons daily. For the entertainment of the competitors and their dependents the Recreation Staff of the camp supplied a program including boxing matches, athletic events, and an assortment of excellent moving pictures.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Army authorities for the smooth and efficient manner in which the matches were run. In view of the enormous number of competitors and visitors to the camp the deft and frictionless manner with which the Matches proceeded was a source of constant wonder to those familiar with the difficulties which had to be overcome. The Executive Office, the Statistical Office and the Billeting Office faced Herculean tasks and performed them ably.

The Scoring Detail and Butts Detail discharged their difficult tasks with scrupulous and conscientious accuracy. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to Major R. L. Denig and the officers and men under his command. Assigned to the task of working on the Firing Line and in the Butts side by side with Army detachments and frequently under Army command they functioned with diligence, order and intelligence and won the highest commendation from the camp authorities.

The National Matches were first organized in 1903, and first came to Camp Perry in 1907 where they have remained since that date with the exception of three years when experiments were made elsewhere. They are run under the auspices of the United States Army, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Rifle Association. The latter organization represents with its affiliated club and organizations nearly half a million rifle enthusiasts throughout the country.

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Signal Communication

By Captain James F. Moriarty, U. S. M. C.

(Editor's Note: The writer of this article holds a First Class Commercial Radio Operator's License and has operated commercial equipment. He "played" with radio (or "wireless" as it was then called) while at college; he has been in charge of the Naval Radio Station at Brown Field; he has been awarded recognition for successful development of radio equipment using high frequencies (when the high frequency or "short wave" was a "pup"); he is a graduate of the Army Air Corps Communications School at Chanute Field, Illinois, and a graduate of The Army Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., he has been a Signal Officer for several years in the Marine Corps including such duty on expedition; he performed the duty of Chief Signal Officer at the Army War College Exercises this year at Fort Dupont, Delaware; is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and a graduate of the Marine Corps Field Officer's School.)

THE present generation has received from the musty, and at times, dim past, a rich heritage—**gratis**. It was thrust upon the present incumbents and, little realizing the effort, thought, and at times persecutions, of the savants and investigators of the past, they seize a telephone anywhere in the world, and in a few moments, via wire and ether, they are conversing with humans living on the opposite side of the globe. Before discussing communications in the detailed applications of the present day, an historical resumé will furnish an interesting and illuminating background.

HISTORICAL

The first act of every human being and animal is to communicate and by code. The "YOWL" of the infant, the "MEOW" of the kitten, the "PEEP" of the chick, and the "WHINE" of the puppy, is its first living act, or effort, and this code is invariably, unhesitatingly, and correctly interpreted by the proud mother to mean "When do we eat?" and man has been communicating ever since; crudely and slowly, and at time painfully, but always improving in means and methods.

To many, many, people communication means radio telephony or telephony. These are merely two methods of one kind of communication—namely—Signal Communication. The others are well known, and the following: Aviation, railroads, rivers, canals, the oceans, voice, runners, visual, etc., suggest many others.

History is replete with evidence which indicates that RUNNERS supplemented by sound made by crude instruments such as the "Drums" of Africa and Haiti, and smoke (so frequently used by the American Indian) were the original means of communication over distances, and, in every case it points to the consistent employment of experienced, reliable (trained) men. In the early days they were trained athletes, practiced runners, who were able to run very great distances in a remarkably short time, and who seemed incapable of fatigue or exhaustion. A few instances are worthy of note.

In ancient Greece, when Athens was sizzling in an international frying pan, and was about to become crisp, "Philippides ran to Lacedaemon, a distance of one hundred and forty-two miles, in two days, to solicit it (aid) and what is quite remarkable, that in three

days after starting, the Spartan soldiers were in Athens." Pliny, who mentions the run of Philippides tells of one, more remarkable. "Amystis, the Lacedaemonian courier, and Philonides the courier of Alexander the Great, ran from Sicyon to Elis in one day, a distance of thirteen hundred and five stades," or one hundred and fifty miles. Believe it or not, that is the written record from the past.

Those of us who are poetically inclined can read how Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lady of the Lake" describes the call to the clan to rendezvous (fifteenth century),

"Speed, Malise, Speed! he said, and gave
The crosslet to his henchman brave.
The muster place be Lanrick Mead—
Instant the time—Speed Malise, Speed!
—danger, death and warrior deed,
Are in thy course—Speed, Malise, Speed!"
* * * * *

and, according to the story, old Malise "shook a leg," judging by the celerity with which the clan gathered.

Brushing up our Latin and reviewing our old friend of High School days, "Caesars Commentaries," we will find that the runner played, as usual, a prominent part in the Gallic Wars. Alexander the Great organized a Corps of Pages to carry his messages and information. These pages were young nobles and the corps was a training school for Alexander's officers. The story of the fast frigates which Nelson operated in the Mediterranean, is filled with adventure, interest and romance. In every war, of any age, the Runner, that is, the trained, experienced Runner, was a dire necessity, and without equal. "Stonewall" Jackson, after an important message was lost due to the inexperience of a mounted messenger, detailed for the day's duty, from the nearest troop, organized a body of mounted messengers, trained for their particular duty, and it was attached to his headquarters. The Pony Express of the Plains was a splendid example of organized trained messenger service.

The runner of the World War is too well known for comment here. Glancing at random down the long list of runners who were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross we can select a number such as described in the following quotation, "Grepeau, Louis J., Residence, Boston, Mass. General Order No. 50, War Department 1919. Private, 55th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division. While carrying a message in the Bois-de-Belleau he was surrounded by a detachment of Germans who demanded his surrender. By his initiative and quick action he not only was able to return to our lines but captured four of the Germans and brought them to our lines. He then **selected a different route** and delivered the message."

The important point which stands out in bold relief, (and we can select the various wars, that blot the pages of history, for investigation), is that successful and efficient communication by runner was only accomplished by a man trained solely for that duty. In

modern organizations whether we select armies from the time of Wellington to the present, or the great telegraph companies, the messengers were organized into a unit for that particular type of duty and the training was continuous.

The delicate organs of speech can, after proper exercise and with proper organization for transmission and reception, be used with great efficiency to initiate and maintain communication. This mode of transmission of intelligence has, with few exceptions, been relegated to the records of dusty library books. It was, however, used not only in Bible times, as the below quoted excerpt from the Holy Book shows:

"And when they told it to Jotham, he went and stood on the top of Mount Gerizim, and lifted up his voice, and cried, and said unto them, Hearken unto me, ye men of Shechem, that God may hearken into you"—Judges, IX, 7. But continued down the ages of military history until the formation of such large units in the World War made the voice, primarily used for direct communication impracticable. The Gauls in Caesar's time (B. C. 75) were able to send war alarms by voice—by sending men to prearranged hilltops to shout the news or orders—so that within three day's time all tribes were under orders. This of course called for organization and training. Turning again the pages of "Caesars Commentaries," Book VII Chapter III we read * * * "The report is quickly spread among all the states of Gaul; for whenever a more important and remarkable event takes place, they transmit the intelligence through their lands and districts by a shout; the others take it up in succession and pass it to their neighbors, as happened on this occasion; for the things which were done at Genabum at sunrise, were heard in the territory of the Arvini before the end of the first watch, which is an extent of more than a hundred and sixty miles." Important messages were vocally telegraphed from Auvergne to the sacred forests of Amoria and the Rhine.

Even as late a date as 1882, in Albania, messages were sped by vocal waves over valleys to hilltops many miles off. In Scott's "Anne of Geirstein" concerning this practice in Switzerland, we read "The maidens will converse with each other, in that manner, from cliff to cliff, through storm and tempest, were there a mile between"—not much chance for a travelling salesman in that country.

A very interesting application of this method of communication is the system employed by Darius Hystaspis (B. C. 485), the father of Xerxes, the Persian satrap. He placed men of great vocal capacity, called "ears of the King," upon hills certain distances apart, and it is said the King was able to forward messages a distance of thirty days journey in a single day. Again, organization and continuity of training is shown to be a prime necessity to efficient communication.

When speaking of the organized powers of the voice, it is not amiss to mention trumpets and a few other aural means and methods. The Bible contains many recitations, regaling the use of the trumpet, and to quote one passage: "And I said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, the work is great and large and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another. In what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us—Nehemiah, IV 19, 20." The source of invention

of the trumpet is disputed. Some claim that the Tyrrhenians introduced it and others declare for the Egyptians. The patent office shows no record and patent lawyers believe that the thing is not patentable. From Book VII Chapter XLVII of Caesar's Commentaries we learn that "the soldiers of the other legions, not hearing the sound of the trumpet, because there was a very large valley between them, were however kept back by the tribunes of the soldiers and the lieutenants, according to Caesar's orders * * *" Quoting "History of the United States Marine Corps" by Major Edwin N. McCellan, U. S. M. C., Chapter I, page 19, "In 415 B. C. Athens sent a great land and naval expedition to Sicily * * *. When the ships were manned and everything required for the voyage had been placed on board, silence was proclaimed by the sound of the trumpet, and all with one voice before setting sail offered up the customary prayers." Quoting again from the same source Chapter I, page 51, Re: Drake's landing at Santo Domingo City in 1586 " * * * a loud alarm of drums and trumpets upon the right rear told" the Spaniards "of the trap into which they had fallen * * *" The drum and trumpet were of sufficient consideration to the Marine Corps to have established a school for the training of so called musicians—and the trumpet has been the one piece of military equipment which has survived from the Biblical days of Jerico.

The African negro, regardless of his low mental development, built up an organization of trained communication personnel, and transplanted this organization and system to Haiti. The drums of the Congo are heard at night in Haiti transmitting messages via the "bamboo radio."

Recent history of the Carrier (or Homing) Pigeon is too well known to make further comment here. A visit to the pigeon lofts at The Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., will convince the most skeptical that these little messengers cannot be too highly praised. Their history during the World War is filled with tales that seem to border on the miraculous. The ancient history of the Carrier Pigeon is of equal interest and a few excerpts are offered. The Bible can again be used for reference: "B. C. 3155—And he stayed yet another seven days; and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark; and the dove came in to him in the evening; and, lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf plucked off. So Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth—Gen. VIII, 10, 11." An ancient record shows that an Egyptian King announced his coronation (broadcasting a la antique) by pigeons which flew away in the direction of the four cardinal points, each carrying the following message: "Horus, the son of Isis and Osiris has put on the splendid crown of the Upper and Lower Country; that the King, Rameses III has put on the two crowns."

Brutus, when besieged by Antony at Mutina, sent information and intelligence to the Consuls by fastening the messages to the birds in a manner similar to the method we use today. It is reported that Antony stationed archers to shoot down the pigeons but to no avail. A very novel and practical use was made of these kind of pigeons by wealthy Romans. The birds were taken to the Amphitheatre. As a gladiator "bit the dust" the old gentlemen would undoubtedly drink a goblet of nectar to the gladiator whose "lady-luck" was working. After a half dozen contests those old

boys would feel like having a party and would start inviting the world and his brother, to "try pot luck." The mission of the pigeon was to deliver a message (which was tied to its foot) to the old boys' "storm and strife" advising her that the gang, numbering so many, and desiring such-and-such kind of food, would arrive as soon as the rickety old chariots permitted.

In 1219 the Saracens are reported to have informed Cairo by pigeon of the defeat of the French at Mansurah. Relay posts were used by the British in Aleppo to carry on commercial correspondence to and from

Scanderdoon. Pigeons were also used in the Napoleonic wars. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war it is estimated that there were about 25,000 carrier pigeons in French cities, and more were being trained. The French microphotographed long messages which were fastened under a wing, or inserted in a quill and attached to a tail feather. A microscope was used for reading the message and, if so desired, a magic lantern was used to throw the message on a white wall for the public to read.



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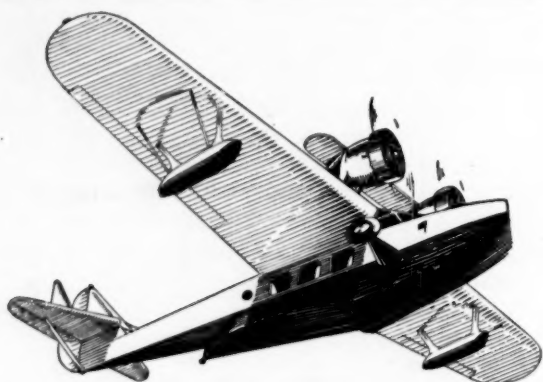
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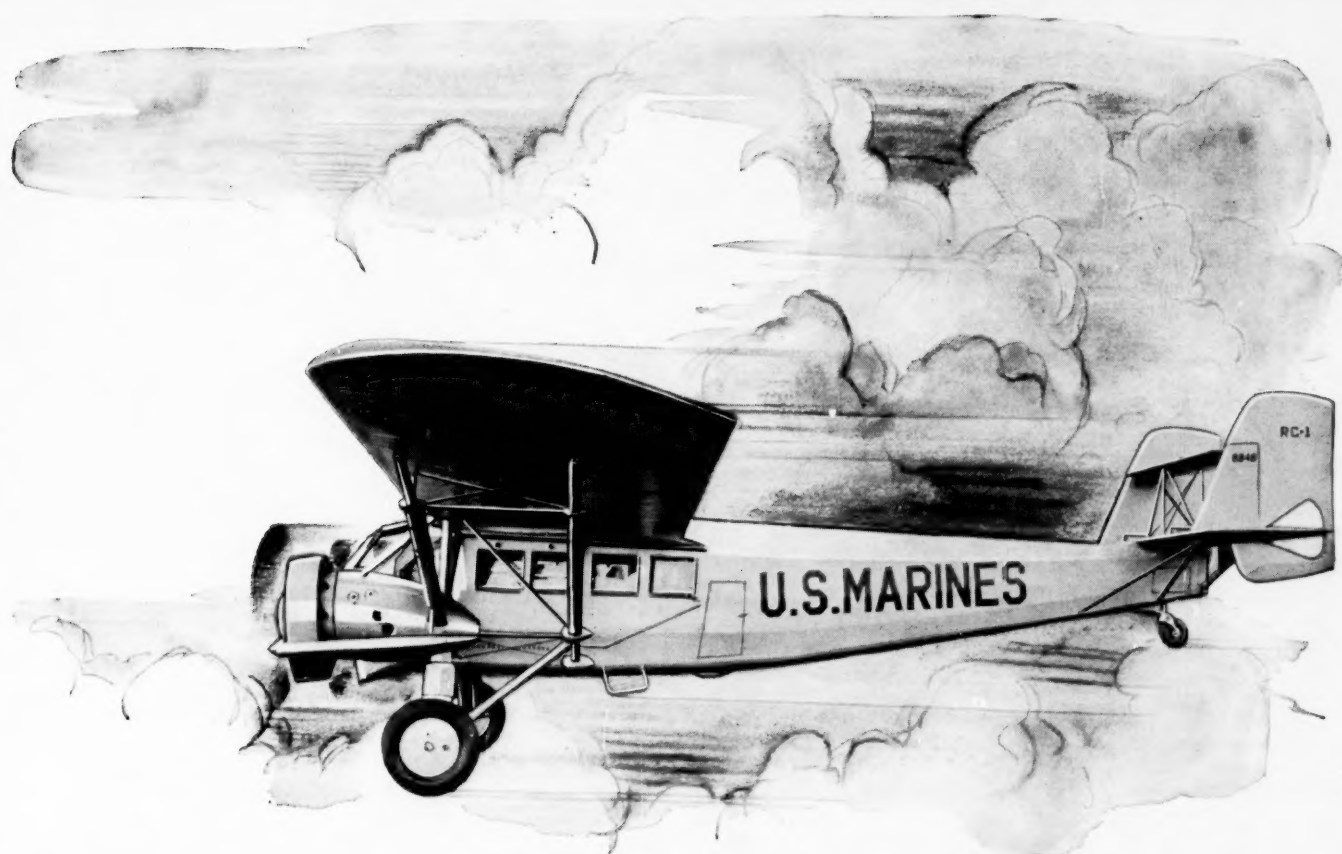
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This was made possible by the collection and disposition of waste material, such as papers, magazines, books, clothing and furniture, as this department of the Salvation Army is intended to be self-supporting, and does not benefit from any source other than the waste collected by its trucks and wagons.

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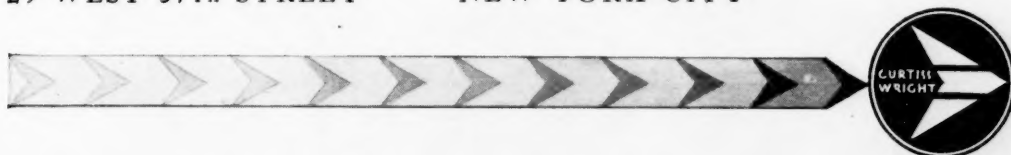


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What the Burnside Laboratory Means to the Shooter

The removal of the du Pont ballistic laboratory from the Brandywine to a location adjoining the powder manufacturing plant at Carney's Point, New Jersey, will definitely prove of benefit to the shooter.

The laboratory, recently renamed Burnside Laboratory, is constantly working towards the development of new and better powders. As a result of the relocation of the laboratory, the management and technical staff of the manufacturing plant can keep in close touch with all experimental work, so that, when the preliminary work is completed and the new powder is being produced on a semi-works scale, under the supervision of the laboratory, the plant personnel can become thoroughly familiar with all stages of the process. As a result, when new powders are placed in actual production there will be no unnecessary delay in placing them in the hands of the public. Furthermore, the laboratory can keep in close contact with the plant when the latter goes into production.

The finished powder is first tested in the plant laboratory and then submitted to Burnside Laboratory for final approval. Should any results be obtained whereby the two laboratories disagree, retesting routine is expedited and test methods completely standardized. In assignment of lots of powder to suit the special conditions under which the powder is to be used, the ballistic laboratory and the producing plant can cooperate to secure, in the highest degree, the best powder for the purpose.

In the manufacture, testing and use of powder there is but one degree of care which is of any value and that is: . . .
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